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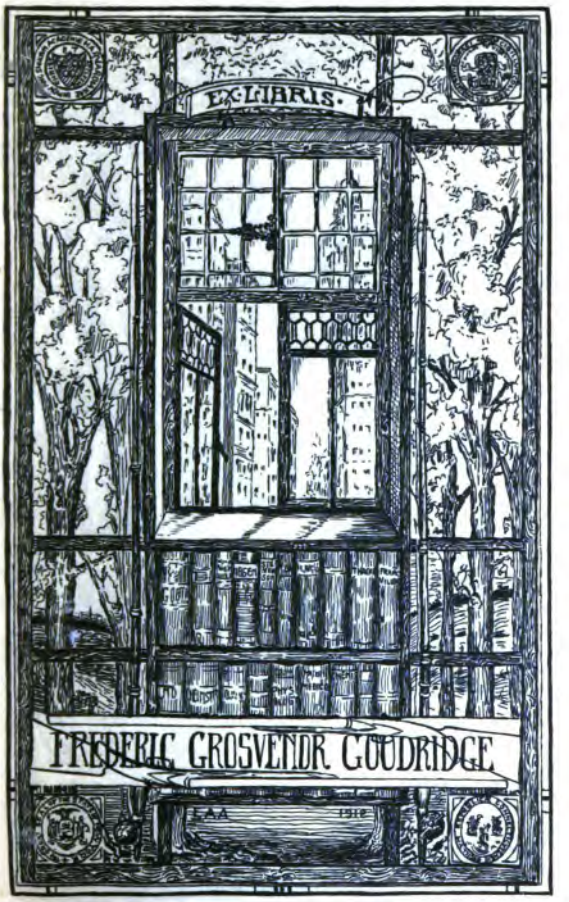
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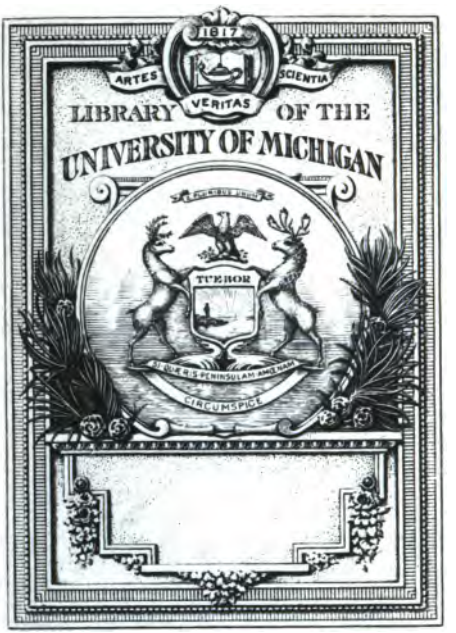
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S.E. View of Chichester Cathedral, Sussex.

Publish'd for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Oct. 1819

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Interior of Chichester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1809.

Nave of Chichester Cathedral.

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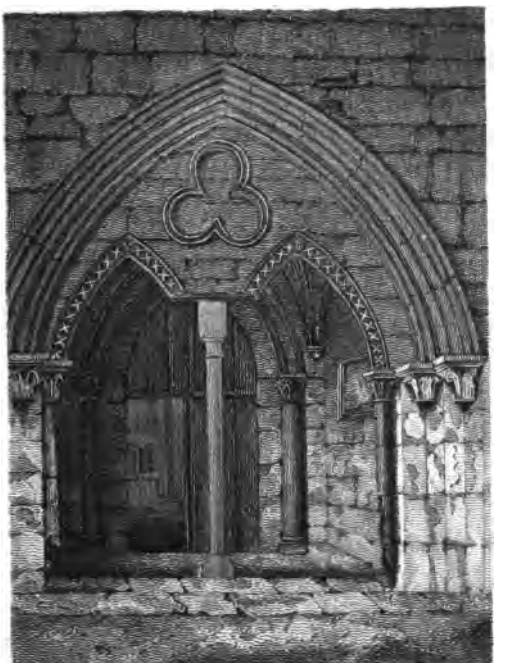

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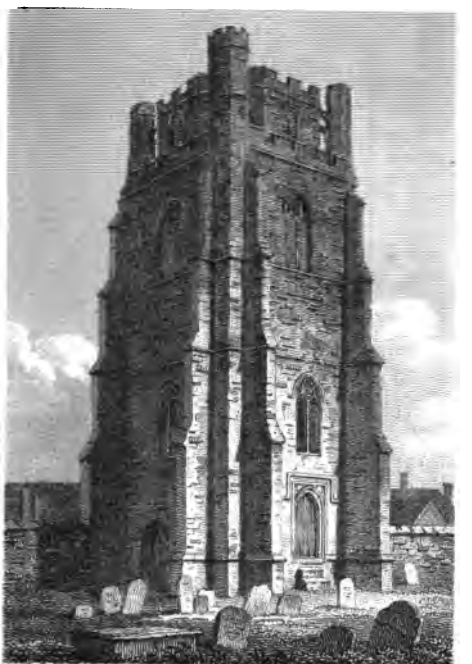

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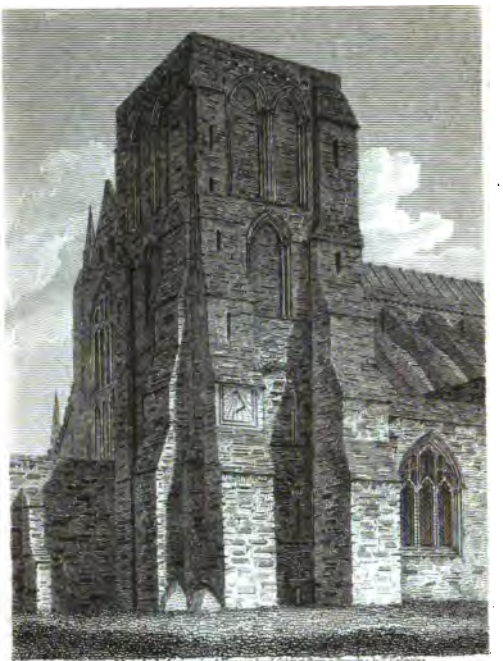

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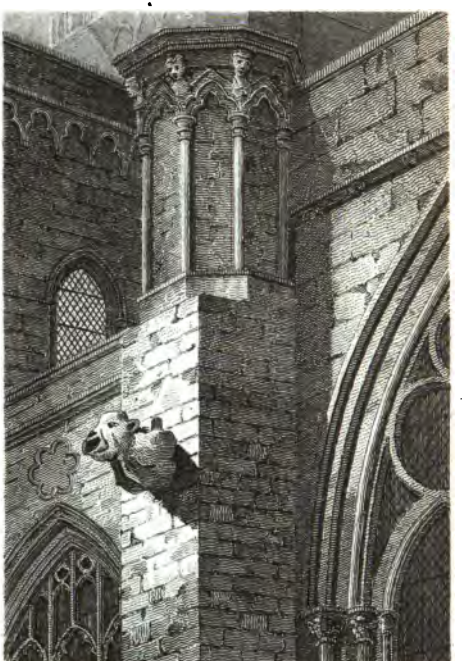

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Buttress on the S. side Chichester Cathedral.

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CHICHESTER,

SUSSEX.

The city of Chichester is erected on a small eminence situated in a pleasant plain, in the western part of the county of Sussex near the borders of Hampshire, sheltered from the north and north-east winds, by part of a range of hills which reaches from the Arun to the county of Hants: the highest of these, St. Roche, and Bow hills, command most extensive and beautiful prospects; on the former is a Danish encampment, and on the latter are some barrows, which were examined a few years since, when some military weapons of an uncommon sort, and other things usually discovered in barrows, were dug up.

At this distance of time, it is impossible to ascertain the period when the city was founded: the walls which surround it were certainly erected by the Romans; urns and coins of that people have at various times been discovered in them; but it must not be concluded from this circumstance that the city derived its origin from them. A spacious temple was erected here to Neptune and Minerva, in the reign of the Roman emperor Claudius. This fact was ascertained by the discovery of a stone in the year 1731, by the workmen employed in laying the foundation of the present council chamber in the North Street:

this stone was by the corporation presented to the then duke of Richmond, at whose magnificent seat at Goodwood it is still preserved. The inscription runs thus:

NEPTVNO.ET.MINERVÆ.TEMPLVM.PROSALVTE.
DOMVS.DIVINÆ.EX.AVCTORITATE.COGIDVBNI.REGIS.
LEGATI.TIBERII.CLAVDII.AVGVSTI.IN.BRITTANIA.
COLLEGIVM.FABRORVM.ET.QVI.IN.EO.E.SACRIS.VEL.
HONORATI.SVNT.DE.SVO.DEDICAVERVNT.DONANTE.AREAM.
PVDENTE.PVDENTINI.FILIO.

At the same time a Roman pavement was discovered, which was continued as far as the workmen had occasion to dig.

Chichester appears to have greatly declined in wealth and population, from the union of the heptarchy, in the early part of the ninth century, to nearly the end of the eleventh, at which time the episcopal seat was removed to this city from Selsea, where it had been fixed nearly 300 years. It was originally established there by St. Wilfred, who first converted the inhabitants of Sussex to the Christian faith: shortly after this removal the city began to flourish, and has been in a state of progressive improvement until the present day.

Prior to the translation, the only religious buildings of note in this city appear to have been the monastery of St. Peter, which is supposed to have occupied a part of the site of the present cathedral, and a little nunnery,

both of which are mentioned by William of Malmsbury. Such being the state of the religious edifices in the city at that time, it is probable that Stigand, who was a great favourite of William the Conqueror's, began either to enlarge the church attached to the monastery of St. Peter, or to erect a new one: his undertaking was finished by bishop Ralph. This church has been supposed to have been of wood, but it seems rather improbable that so long a time should have been occupied in erecting an edifice of such perishable materials. There are indeed many instances of wooden churches in use at this period, but they generally appear to have been only temporary erections, until some part of the great church was finished far enough to admit of the celebration of service in it. Whatever this church might have been, it was destroyed by fire in May 1114, upon which that munificent prelate Ralph, above named, immediately commenced the re-edification, in which he was assisted by Henry I. who was greatly attached to him; however, as bishop Ralph died in 1123, only nine years after the fire, some have imagined the second church also to have been of wood, and attributed the erection of the present edifice from its foundations to Seffrid II. A conflagration happened during his episcopacy in the year 1185, or in the year 1187; but from Novenden and other chroniclers of those times, it may be inferred, that that fire only destroyed the roof of the cathedral, and damaged the inside walls. It requires no great share of penetration to perceive that those walls

have been cased with a thin coat of stone, supported at the intercolumniations by Petworth marble pillars, which are in the style of the thirteenth century; of the same materials and age are the pillars which support the upper triforium, although the external arches of the windows are coeval with the lower part of the church, and are ornamented with the billet moulding. The fire therefore, appears only to have injured the inside of the church, and its ravages have been afterwards concealed by the thin casing of stone above-mentioned. The vaulting of the nave, choir, transcept, and the side aisles, is of the same date: it is most probable, that the church was not vaulted with stone at the time of the fire, but only ceiled with rafter-work, in the same manner as the transcepts of Winchester cathedral. These repairs, or the greater part of them, were probably made by bishop Seffrid II. of whom it is said, in the Chronicle of Winchester, "*Dedicata est ecclesia Cicestriæ a Seffrido ejusdem loci episcopo, A. D. 1199, 2d idus Septembris:*" and again, "*Obiit Seffridus episcopus Cicestriæ, A. D. 1204;*" but no mention is made of his buildings; and we can scarcely suppose that had he re-erected from its foundation so large an edifice as the present cathedral, a circumstance so much to his honour would have been omitted, particularly as churchmen were the authors of those annals. In an ancient MS. catalogue of the bishops of this church, which is still preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter, he is thus mentioned: "*Seffridus re-ædificavit Cicestriam et domos suas in pa-*

Ibid." But nothing is said about the church, which would most probably have been mentioned had it been entirely burnt down; nor indeed is it probable that such massy pillars and arches could have been destroyed by fire. From these circumstances it appears, that the structure of the present church was at the latest begun by bishop Ralph; although from the circumstance of his death so soon after the fire in 1114, he might not have lived to finish it entirely, or to dedicate it. The plain round arches and the pouch-headed pillars cannot certainly have been in use much later than his time. Seffrid II. only made the repairs above mentioned, with the exception of the vaulting and the space between the altar screen, and the entrance into the lady chapel, by which space it is easy to perceive the cathedral has been lengthened with work, the style of which goes farther into the thirteenth century: in this part the arches of the lower triforium are gorgeously ornamented with different devices, and the upper windows, which, as before mentioned, are circular throughout the rest of the church, are here pointed. These repairs and the additional buildings we may therefore infer, were carried on by bishop Aquila (a prelate of great private possessions, and of a noble family in this county), and completed by bishop Poore, who was the greatest builder of his age, and whose munificence is conspicuous in his having laid the foundation of the magnificent church of Salisbury, which he was only prevented from completing by his speedy translation to Durham, a circumstance which took place in the year 1218. He

had procured the pope's bull to remove the cathedral from Old Sarum to the Vale, at which time he erected a wooden chapel, and consecrated three altars for the performance of divine service, until the completion of the church.

The dedication of the church by Seffrid, taken notice of in the Annals of Winchester, does not militate against the assertion, that the repairs were not finished by him; for if bishop Ralph died without dedicating the church, which as above mentioned he probably did, it may be supposed that Seffrid dedicated it as soon as some part of it was sufficiently finished to admit of the performance of service in it.

No subsequent alterations have taken place in the church, excepting the insertion of the large west window and those in the north and south transcepts; the latter of these, which is certainly for elegance of tracery and justness of proportion equal to any window in England, was erected by bishop Langton, early in the fourteenth century; it is justly styled in the table of the bishops, erected by bishop Shurborne, "*Magnam, et sumptuosam fenestram, lustralem, ecclesiæ Cicestrensis;* and indeed bishop Langton expended the sum of £310 in erecting and glazing this window with painted glass, which remained unhurt till destroyed by the fanatics in the great rebellion. The same venerable prelate built the bishop's chapter-house, and gave £100 towards the repairs of the church, part of which it is probable was employed in the erection of the opposite window in the north transcept, which is of the

same dimensions, but more simple in its tracery. This bishop was archdeacon of Canterbury, treasurer of Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, prebendary of this church, with other preferments. In the year 1293 he was made lord chancellor of England by Edward I. and in the year 1305 consecrated bishop of this see; being a person of extraordinary prudence, in the year 1310 he was appointed to be one of those whose business was to be near the person of Edward II. to advise him concerning the government of his kingdom and of himself He died 19th of July 1377, having sat here thirty-three years; he lies buried beneath the great window which he built in the south transcept; his tomb was richly ornamented, and though much defaced, still retains some traces of its former elegance and beauty. It is remarkable that his figure has a horse at its feet; a lion or a dog is more generally placed in that situation.

Bishop Gilbert de Saneto Leofardo built and endowed the lady chapel at the east end of the cathedral; it is a beautiful building, but much injured by the filling up of its east window, which greatly disfigures the view of the cathedral at that end. This chapel is now elegantly and appropriately fitted up with bookcases, which contain a great number of valuable and useful books. Beneath it is the vault of the Richmond family, whose banners are suspended over the entrance, on the north side of which is a black marble tomb, with a mitre and crosier carved on the top, and the words RADVLPHUS

EPISCOPVS inscribed at the end of it. On the opposite or south side are two tombs of the same materials, and ornamented in the same manner; they are side by side, and stand under an arch, evidently made long after the tombs it covers—these are the monuments of bishop Seffrid II. and bishop Hilary, his patron.

The choir of Chichester cathedral is most richly fitted up; the stalls are of brown oak, finely carved and gilt, with the names of the dignities and prebends painted in an ancient character over them: the miserere's are finely carved, and extremely curious: these stalls were erected by bishop Shurborne in the reign of Henry VIII. as was also the present altar-screen, which is constructed of the same materials as the stalls, and is exceedingly rich and beautiful: over it is a gallery, in which, in Catholic times, the choir was placed at the celebration of high mass; this is perhaps almost the only thing of the kind remaining in this country. The other parts of the choir are finished in the same style, the whole producing a *coup d'œil* much resembling foreign cathedrals; and as bishop Shurborne was for many years in the younger part of his life an ambassador in foreign countries, it is reasonable to infer, that he may have acquired his ideas from the buildings of the countries he visited. This prelate also caused the paintings in the south transcept to be executed by one Bernardi, an Italian, or as some assert, although without any degree of probability, by Holbein: the first represents the interview between St.

Wilfred and Ceadwalla, king of Sussex, the founder of the church of Selsea. St. Wilfred attended by his clergy is represented as coming to the king, who stands at the entrance of his palace surrounded by his courtiers, and addressing him in the following words, which are written on a scroll: *Da servis Dei locum habitationis propter Deum.* Ceadwalla's answer, which is on an open book held by an attendant, is *Fiat sicut petitur.* In the back ground is represented the peninsula of Selsea, the parish church as it is still standing there, and the sea, bounded by the blue hills of the Isle of Wight.

The next represents the interview between Henry VIII. and bishop Shurborne. The bishop thus addresses the king: *Sanctissime rex propter Deum decora ecclesiam tuam Cicestrensem jam cathedralem sicut Ceadwalla rex Sussex ecclesiam Selese olim cathedralem decoravit;* this is also written on a scroll; but the answer of Henry is on an open book; the words are as follow: *Pro amore* $\overline{\chi\text{ti}}$ *quod petas concedo.* Shurborne is attended by his clergy in the same manner as St. Wilfred: the king is standing at the entrance of the palace, with his attendants; and what is surprising, his father Henry VII. is standing on his right hand, an anachronism common in the paintings of those days. The architecture of the palace in this picture is by no means so correct as that in the other; it probably was altered by the painter employed to restore the injuries it received in the great rebellion: beneath this is the motto "*Credite Operibus.*" These pictures are

finely executed, and are extremely valuable as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age. On this side also are the portraits of all the kings of England, from William the Conqueror down to Henry VIII. which have been since continued down to George I.; some of these are well executed, particularly those of queen Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles.

On the opposite side of the transcept are the portraits of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester, prefaced thus: *Cathalogus reverendorum virorum ac sanctorum patrum episcoporu Selese et Cicestrens. tam ante conquestum Anglie quam post conquestum Anglie quorum nomina sequuntur, &c.* Under each bishop respectively is a short account of what he did for or gave to the church: these were also continued by Shurborne down to himself; since which time only John Christopherson, the last Catholic bishop, has been added. These paintings make a fine appearance, and contribute greatly to the grandeur of this part of the church, which would otherwise be rather too plain, the transcepts having no side aisles.

Bernardi, it is probable, painted the vaulting of the church, which appears to have been executed with great boldness of colouring; the ornaments are flowers and the arms of the founders and benefactors to the church, with scrolls of writing under each; William of Wyckham's are frequently repeated, with his motto "Manners makyth Man;" and the following addition, "Quod William Wykeham."

This excellent bishop (Shurborne) also founded four prebends in the church, and increased the number of choristers; he died in 1533, and is buried in the south aisle of the choir, under a white marble monument, where lays his effigy dressed in the episcopal habit; the figure and tomb were richly adorned, but they were much defaced by the republicans; the arms are still remaining, and the following inscription, *Ne intres in judicivm cum servo tvo, DOMINE, ROBERT SHVRBORNE.*

The chantry of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, stands in the south transcept, at the back of the stalls, concerning which an order occurs in Rymer's Fœdera, in the eighth year of Edward I. *Pro focalibus re cuperatis feretro BEATI RICHARDI reoffigendis.* This shrine was visited by the Catholics even since the Restoration, on his anniversary, which is on the 3d of April. This venerable and holy prelate, surnamed De la Wich, was a Dominican friar, but having been admitted by the pope into the secular clergy, was consecrated bishop of Chichester in the year 1245; he is recorded to have worked many miracles in his lifetime, particularly to have fed 3000 people in a miraculous manner: it is also mentioned of him, that as he was officiating at the altar in his old age, he fell down through weakness with a chalice in his hand, the wine in which was not spilt. He deceased in the year 1253, and was buried in the cathedral.

There is in the north side aisle of the choir a marble monument with the effigies of a bishop, but the inscription

is taken away and the arms defaced; this is most probably the tomb of Adam Molin's, LL.D. who was slain at Portsmouth at the instigation of Richard duke of York, July 9, 1449. He gave some crimson altar-cloths of great value to adorn the high altar of his cathedral.

There are two plain tombs behind the high altar, one of which is said to be that of bishop Story, the other is perhaps that of George Day, who deceased in 1556: the above-mentioned tombs, with that of bishop John Arundel, who died in 1478, are the only tombs of prelates in this church prior to the reformation now remaining; there are also many sepulchral stones, some of them of an immense size, which were formerly adorned with brasses of bishops under stately canopies, as may still be traced by the places in which the brass was inlaid: many of these stones were most probably removed from the choir into their present situation, in the nave and side aisles, when the choir was paved with black and white marble about sixty years since. The republicans stripped the brass from these and all the other monumental stones in the church, which have been very numerous.

The nave of this cathedral is remarkable for having what now appears to be a double aisle on each side, but these additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels, in some of which are piscinas, and other traces of the altars formerly erected within them. In one of those in the north side is an ancient tomb with the effi-

gies of a man in armour, with his lady at his feet; this is commonly supposed to be the tomb of the earl of Arundel; the head of the figure reposes on a coronet; on his breast is a lion rampant, the arms of those earls: this tomb appears at some period to have been moved. Opposite this is a neat tablet, executed by Flaxman, to the memory of the unfortunate poet Collins, who was a native of this city, and died in a house adjoining the cloisters; it is inscribed with an excellent epitaph, the joint composition of those elegant writers William Hayley and John Serjeant, esqs. the former of whom is a descendant from one of the deans of the cathedral. At a small distance is an old tomb, with the effigies of a lady thereon, but it is not known for whom it was erected.

The pavement of the nave and side aisles is laid in lines, which were to guide the processions which took place at the enthronement of a bishop, at the chanting the litanies, and at other times.

One of the west towers of the cathedral was thrown down, and the great west window beaten in during the siege of the town by the rebels in the great rebellion, who, upon their entrance into the city in the year 1643, under the command of sir William Waller, immediately began to wreak their wrath on the cathedral; by sir William's order they broke down the organ and defaced the ornaments in the choir; beat down the tombs in the church, carrying away the brasses; they plundered the sacramental plate, and seized upon the priests' vestments in the

vestry; they tore all the bibles, service books, and singing books belonging to the choir, scattering the leaves of them throughout the church and churchyard. The altar, both in the cathedral and sub-deanery (a parish church in the north transcept), they broke down, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, and in short every thing which was not proof against their pole-axes.

The spire of this cathedral is of stone, ornamented with pinnacles at its base; it seems to have been erected towards the middle of the thirteenth century, about which time Salisbury cathedral was finished. (There is a tradition here, that this and the spire at Salisbury was erected by the same workmen; and indeed it seems probable). In the year 1721 it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were precipitated from it with great violence; its fall, and the consequent destruction of a considerable part of the church were dreaded; but on a survey being made, it was discovered that although a breach was made about forty feet from the top, yet that the other parts were uninjured. It was therefore soon after repaired so completely that no traces of the damage can now be discovered.

It is not known who erected the great bell-tower on the north-west side of the cathedral; it is reported that William Ryman, esq. of Appledram (a small village about two miles from this place), being desirous of having a castle for himself in that village, was inhibited from so doing by Edward II. upon which he applied the materials he had collected for that purpose to this erection; but no

mention is made in the records of the church concerning this circumstance; it is possible that bishop Langton may have purchased the stones of him. The tower was evidently built about that time: before which the bells stood in the tower of the spire, though it was scarcely calculated to support so great a weight.

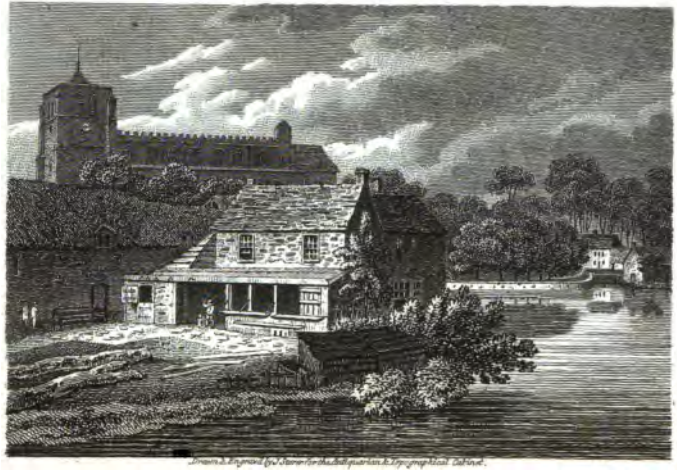
The north transcept of this cathedral is made use of as a parish church, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The vaulting of the chancel in this part is a curious specimen of the highly pointed arches of the thirteenth century, ornamented with the Saxon zigzag. On the outside of this are small portions of a building, which appear to have formed the residence of some chantry priests; the door by which they used to descend into the church to perform their offices still remains.

This cathedral has been for canons secular from the time of its erection, and therefore was not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, one of Chichester the other of Lewes, thirty prebendaries, four of whom have ever been called to residence and are styled canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir. There have been eighty-eight bishops since the foundation of the see to the present time.

The dimensions of this cathedral are as follow: total length from east to west, including the lady chapel, 410 feet; of the transcepts from north to south 227; the breadth of the choir and side at the east end is sixty-two;

of the nave and aisles, which have four rows of pillars, ninety-two. The height of the vaulting is sixty-three, of the spire 300, and of the bell-tower at the north-west side 127 feet. The cloisters which stand on the south side of the church are much injured by the filling up of the lower part of the windows; they form a quadrangle, the southern side of which is 120 feet long, the eastern 128, and the western side 100.

To Mr. THOMAS VALENTINE, of Magdalen hall, Oxford, we are indebted for the Drawings of Chichester Cathedral, and the foregoing Description.



Church of Newport Bucks.

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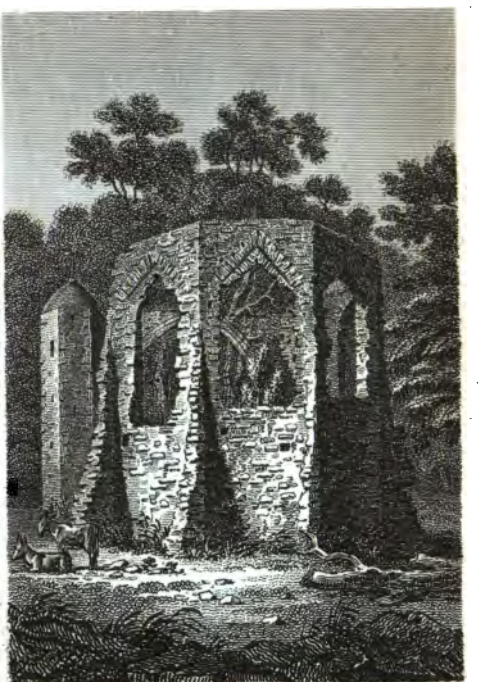

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Remains of the Monastry of Grey Friars Winchelsea Sussex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1809.

Part of the N. Transcept Netley Abbey Hamp.re

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. August 1st 1809.

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Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Prout

South Transcept Netley Abbey

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Aug. 1. 1809.

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by T. Wichelo.

Part of the Transcept, East Window Netley Abbey.

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East Side of the South Transcept Netley Abbey.

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East Window Netley Abbey.

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Beauchief Abbey Derbyshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 1809.

NEWPORT PAGNELL,

BUCKS.

NEWPORT is a large market town, situated on the north side of the river Ouse; it is divided into two unequal parts by the small river Lovet, and contains a considerable population. Its name is probably derived from the Paganels or Painels, who obtained it from William Fitz Ausculph in the reign of William II. and kept possession of it for upwards of a century. In the reign of Richard I. the manor became the property of John de Somerie (who married the daughter and heiress of Gervase Paganel), and continued in his family till the time of Henry III. when Roger de Somerie was dispossessed of his lands for refusing to obey a summons to receive the honour of knighthood. It was then granted for life to Walter de Kirkham, with several valuable privileges. In the reign of Edward II. it was conveyed by marriage to Thomas de Botetourt; from this period the succession is unknown. Mention is made by Leland and Camden of a castle that formerly stood here, but no traces of it are now to be discovered, nor are any particulars recorded, but that it remained a place of defence till the time of the civil wars. Three hospitals were in former times founded at Newport; one of them endowed by John de Somerie for six poor men and women still remains.

The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, dedicated to the Saints Peter and Paul; it has nothing peculiar in its architecture, but its elevated situation renders its appearance extremely picturesque as seen from the bridge, from which point the accompanying View was taken. In the churchyard, upon the cover of a vault, is this inscription, composed by the late William Cowper, esq. to the memory of Mr. Hamilton.

Pause here, and think: a monitory rhime
Demands one moment of thy fleeting time.—
Consult life's silent clock, thy bounding vein;
Seems it to say, "Health here has long to reign."
Hast thou the vigour of thy youth? an eye
That beams delight? an heart untaught to sigh?
Yet fear—youth oft-times healthful and at ease,
Anticipates a day it never sees;
And many a tomb, like Hamilton's, aloud
Exclaims, "Prepare thee for an early shroud."

MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS, WINCHELSEA,

SUSSEX.

THIS Monastery is reported to have been founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; its possessions were confirmed by king Edward III. further than this its history is extremely obscure. After the dissolution in the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII. its site was granted to William Clifford and Michael Wildbore. The annexed View is part of the church, with a turret, in which is a staircase for ascending to the roof; a stand was here erected by the custom-house officers for the advantage of an extensive prospect along the coast.

The town of Winchelsea stands upon the flat summit of a rising ground, about two miles in circumference: and united to the main land only by a narrow isthmus. Except in that part, it was formerly surrounded by the flowing tide; walls and ramparts it needed none; the hill on which it stood, was edged with perpendicular rocks, and at full sea rose from the water's edge. An excellent harbour, perfectly secure from the piratical attempts of those times, gave it superiority over all the cinque ports. Trade flourished, buildings increased, and a castle was built by Henry VIII. for its defence. In short, it grew into a

town of greater splendour than any town in England, except the capital.

About the end of Elizabeth's reign the calamity of a retiring sea began to be felt. The channel which led ships to the harbour was first choked, and by insensible degrees the whole coast was deserted. From this circumstance Winchelsea declined apace, the churches became ruins, and desolation prevailed over the whole compass of the hill, insomuch, that a town once spreading over a surface of two miles is now shrunk into a few houses in a corner of its ancient site: its extensive streets, laid out at right angles, may still be traced.

NETLEY ABBEY,

HAMPSHIRE.

THESE ruins of ecclesiastical magnificence are situated at the distance of three miles from Southampton to the south-east, on the declivity of a hill, gently rising from the water, but so encompassed with trees as to be entirely secluded from view till a very near approach. Netley was formerly called Letley, or Pleasant Place, and also Edward-stow, which latter name occurs in a charter granted by Henry III. who, according to some writers, was the founder of the Abbey. It was afterwards endowed with valuable possessions by Roger de Clare in 1242. Among its subsequent benefactors were Edmund earl of Cornwall, Robert Ver, and Walter de Burg, the latter of whom invested it with lands in the county of Lincoln, which he held of the king *in capite*, by the service of presenting him with a headpiece lined with fine linen, and a pair of gilt spurs. The inmates of this Abbey were of the Cistercian order, and had been originally brought from the neighbouring abbey of Beaulieu. Their number at the dissolution was thirteen, and the annual value of their possessions, according to Speed, was £160:2:9¼.

" A Monarch bade my cloister'd fanes ascend,
Severe Religion's haunt. At Henry's voice,
The banish'd cowl gave place, and left my seats

To coronets, and nobles throne-allied.—
Now on my scatter'd towers stern Ruin sits,
And grimly smiles at Time's obscuring hand;
While my rent pillars, and my ivy'd arches,
Preach the vicissitudes of human things."

From Leland's Collectanea it appears, that the monks of Netley were not much addicted to books, as their library consisted of no more than one solitary volume, the Rhetorica Ciceronis. The site of the Abbey was granted in the year 1537 to sir William Paulet, afterwards marquis of Winchester; from his family it passed, probably by right of purchase, to that of the earls of Hertford, as Edward Seymour, son of the protector Somerset, who was restored by queen Elizabeth to the titles of earl of Hertford and baron Beauchamp, made his residence here in the year 1650, and entertained the renowned Elizabeth in the month of August in Netley castle; a circumstance corroborated by an entry in the register of St. Michael's parish at Southampton, as follows: "The queen's majesty's grace came from the castle of Netley to Southampton on the 13th day of August, and she went from thence to the city of Winchester on the 16th day, 1560."—Towards the end of the following century it became the property of the marquis of Huntington, and has since reverted through several families to sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. who obtained it by marriage with the widow of the late N. Dance, esq. The demoli-

tion of the Abbey church began about the time that it was in the possession of the marquis of Huntington, who converted the nave into a kitchen and offices. Sir Bartlett Lucy, or the marquis, sold the materials of the whole structure to Mr. Walter Taylor, a builder of Southampton, soon after the beginning of the last century, for the purpose of removing them for the erection of houses in divers places. Mr. Brayley, in his "Beauties of England and Wales," relates an accident which befel Mr. Taylor, apparently in consequence of this purchase, which led to his death. "After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be concerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. These words impressed his memory so strongly, that he dreamed that in taking down the Abbey the keystone of the arch over the east window fell from its place and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts (father of Dr. Isaac Watts), who advised him not to have any personal concern in pulling down the building; yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assisting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily realized; for on endeavouring to remove some boards within the east window to admit air to the workmen, a stone fell upon and fractured his scull. The fracture was not thought mortal, but in the operation of extracting a splinter the surgeon's instrument entered the brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this accident occasioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition

of the Abbey, is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom which it generated has had an evident tendency to the preservation of its ruins in more modern times."—The church was built in the form of a cross in the most elegant style of English architecture; its roof was adorned with numerous ramifications, extending from the intersections of the groining, but is now fallen in. The walls of the church are still in many parts as high as their original terminations, in which remain the windows and other mural decorations, though much of the tracery of the former is destroyed. The northern transcept is so entirely gone, that scarcely any appearances of its existence are discoverable.

"Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate;—
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
Through each lone arch, like spirits that complain,
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
Of those that once might proudly, in their prime,
Have stood with giant port; till, bow'd by time
Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,
They might have sunk, like thee: though thus forlorn,
They lift their heads, with venerable hairs
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn
Of mortal vanities and short-liv'd cares;—
E'en so dost thou, lifting thy forehead grey,
Smile at the tempest, and time's sweeping sway."

The columns and arches composing the aisles are fallen into prodigious masses of undistinguishable ruin, and it is with difficulty that the precise arrangement of the nave, central tower, and choir can be made out; there is no indication that there ever was a chapel of the Virgin Mary east of the choir, as common to other abbey churches. The southern transcept and the east end are the most perfect parts of the building; the columns and arches that remain are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. On the north side of the intersection of the transcept are the remains of a spiral staircase that led to the upper part of the tower, which is said to have been ornamented with pinnacles, and served as a mark for mariners. Among the ruins with which the ground is strewed, may be discerned various devices and armorial bearings of the benefactors to this Abbey. Many parts of the walls are beautifully mantled with ivy and other evergreens; and the various trees and shrubs that have vegetated among the mouldering walls contribute to the picturesque appearance of the whole. Several other parts of the monastic building still remain, but all of them much dilapidated; among them is an ancient crypt, known by the name of the abbot's kitchen, which is forty-eight feet long and eighteen broad; this is a curious vaulted chamber, probably adapted to the use of a kitchen by the earls of Hertford during their residence here.

The chimney or fireplace in this apartment is of a very peculiar form: nearly opposite to it is an aperture or vault,

that terminates in a coppice at some distance from the Abbey. The chapter-house, which is a square of about thirty-six feet, and the refectory, with some other apartments, may also be distinguished. These buildings appear to have formed a quadrangular court, of which the chapel bounded the south side. A moat that surrounded the Abbey may still be traced, and at a short distance two large ponds overhung with trees and underwood: these no doubt supplied the monastery with fish.

Netley Abbey has furnished a theme for much poetical description—Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles, have exercised their respective powers in lamenting the fallen splendour of this foundation.

" Now sunk, deserted, and with weeds o'ergrown,
  Yon prostrate walls their harder fate bewail;
Low on the ground their topmost spires are thrown,
  Once friendly marks to guide the wandering sail.

" The ivy now with rude luxuriance bends
  Its tangled foliage through the cloister'd space,
O'er the green window's mouldering height ascends,
  And fondly clasps it with a last embrace.

" No more these hoary wilds, these darkening groves,
  To vocal bands return the note of praise,
Whose chiefs (as slow the long procession moves)
  On the rear'd cross with adoration gaze!—

" And while, to neighbouring waves, the unwonted show,
Each parting bough and opening glade reveals,
The awe-struck sailor checks the hastening prow,
Suspends his oar, and wonders what he feels.—

" Thus musing, oft I pace the moss-grown isle,
Each low-brow'd vault, each dark recess explore;
While the bleak wind howls through the shatter'd pile,
Or wave hoarse-murmuring breaks along the shore.

" No other sounds, amid these arches heard,
The death-like silence of their gloom molest,
Save the shrill plaints of some unsocial bird,
That seeks the house of solitude to rest.

" Save when their tinkling leaders, to the shade
Of these cool grots, invite the fleecy folds,
Whereof the sated ox, supinely laid,
With lowing herds a distant converse holds!

" Or where the Gothic pillar's slender form
(Unequal to the incumbent quarry's weight)
Deserts its post, and reeling to the storm,
With sullen crash resigns its charge to Fate.

" While the self-planted oak, within confined
(Auxiliar to the tempest's wild uproar),
Its giant branches fluctuates to the wind,
And rends the wall whose aid it courts no more.

"Mute is the matin bell, whose early call
Warn'd the grey fathers from their humble beds;
No midnight taper gleams along the wall,
Or round the sculptured saint its radiance sheds!

"No martyr's shrine its high-wrought gold displays,
To bid the wondering zealot hither roam;
No relic here the pilgrim's toil o'erpays,
And cheers his footsteps to a distant home!"

"The pleasing melancholy inspired by contemplating the mouldering towers and ivy-mantled walls of ancient buildings, is universally felt and acknowledged by observers of every sort and disposition: but these scenes receive a double solemnity when the remains are of a religious kind, such as churches and monasteries.

"In considering a decayed palace or ruined castle, we recollect that it was the seat of some great lord or warlike baron, and recur to the history of the gallant actions which have been achieved on that spot, or are led to reflect on the uncertainty of all human grandeur, both perhaps from the fate of its lordly owner, and its own tottering state: but these are subjects which are like to affect the generality of beholders but very slightly: persons in the middling walk of life, happily for them, being almost excluded from those violent convulsions and sud-

den reverses to which men of a more elevated rank are frequently subjected, and which is a sufficient retribution for all their so much-envied superiority.

" Religious ruins not only strike pious persons with that reverential awe, which the thoughts of their original destination must always command, but as places of sepulture excite ideas equally applicable to all ranks and opinions, from the monarch to the beggar, whether believers or sceptics, it being impossible to walk over a spot of ground, every yard of which covers the remains of a human being, once like ourselves, without the intrusion of the awful memento, that we must soon, very soon, occupy a like narrow tenement of clay: a consideration which will for a moment overcloud the most cheerful temper, and abstract from trifling pursuits, at least for a while, those of the most dissipated turn, and oblige them to bestow some thoughts on that inevitable moment, when they are to depart hence. Over and above these, there is something in the style of the building more particularly gloomy than that either of castles or mansions, occasioned by the peculiarity of the Gothic windows, the number of the arches and recesses, and the long perspective of the aisles.

" Netley Abbey is eminently distinguished among the monastic ruins of this country, for its peculiar fitness to excite the solemn ideas just mentioned. For this it is indebted not only to the elegance of its construction, size, and extent, but also for the profusion of ivy with which

it is overgrown, and which half closes its figured windows, serving by its sober colour to set off the more lively green of a variety of trees and shrubs that have spontaneously grown up within its walls, and out of the huge fragments fallen from its fretted roof, so as to form a sort of grove in the body of the church, which by limiting the spectator's view, *husbands* out the beauties of the scene, and in appearance trebles its extreme magnitude."

Antiquarian Repertory.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE situation of Beauchief Abbey is truly romantic; it stands within a short distance of Sheffield, in the midst of a small valley, near the northern boundary of the county of Derbyshire, beautifully diversified with wood and corn fields, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground.

This Abbey was founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, between the years 1172 and 1176, for regular canons of the Premonstratensian order, and was dedicated to Thomas à Becket and the Virgin Mary. It is supposed by some writers, from its dedication to the former patron, to have been founded in expiation of his murder, but erroneously. Of the history of Beauchief Abbey, from its foundation to the time of the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. little is known: its revenues, when surrendered, were estimated, according to Dugdale, at £126:3:4.

But few remains of this establishment are now existing; they consist chiefly of a part of the Abbey chapel, and some fragments of the outer walls; the architecture is light and in the pointed style. The interior of the building does not display any elaborate ornaments, and

from the state of vegetation in and about the ruins, no monumental remains or inscriptions are to be traced.

" ——— Are there no ties
To bind our gratitude to cloister'd cells?
Can we forget the day when Vandal rage
Against the Sciences waged brutal war?
When to these seats secure Wisdom retir'd,
A friendless outcast, with her learned train,
And hid the treasure which had 'scap'd the wreck
Of hands barbarian midst these holy walls?"

MICH. UNIV. OF

Stourhead Wilts.

J. Fenton del. — J. Storer. Sc.

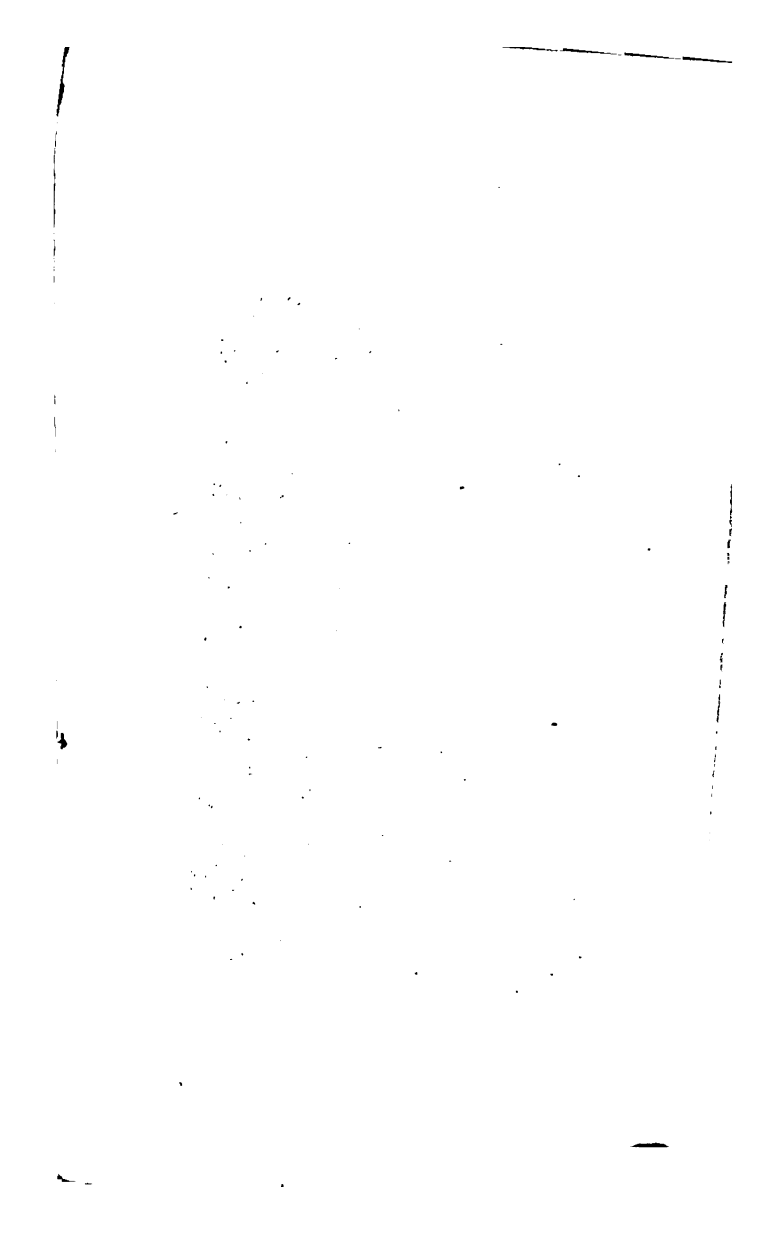
The Pantheon, Stourhead, Wilts.

UNIV. OF TORONTO

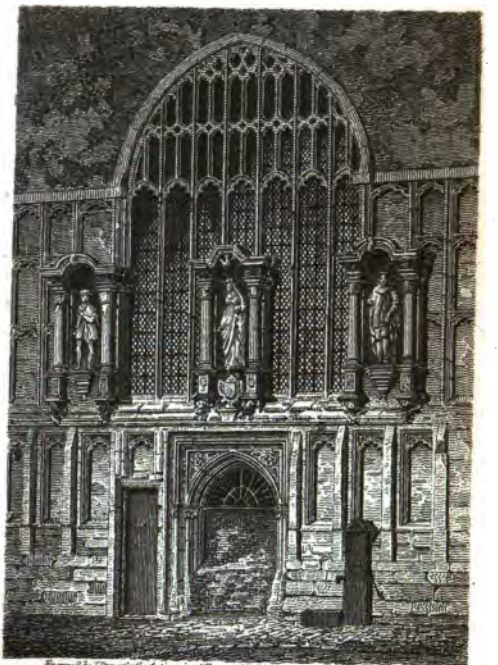
Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Fenton Esq.

Antient Porch Salisbury Wills.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. April 1, 1810.



Stourton Church, Wilts.



Engraved by J. Pearce for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by H. Gastineau.

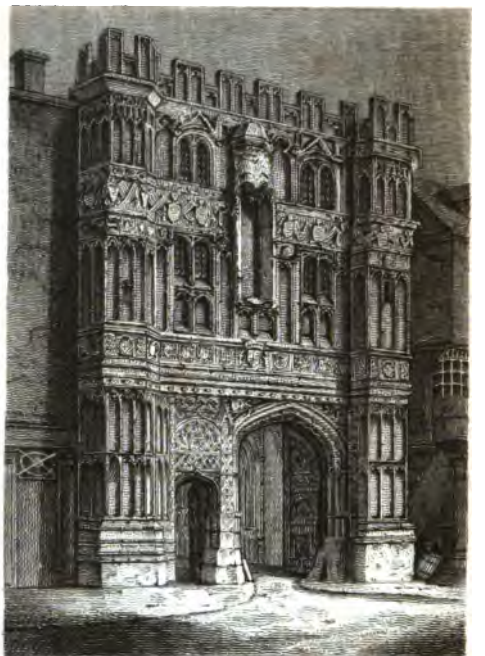
Guildhall Chapel.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Apr. 22 1816.

UNIV. OF M. N.

Thaxted Church, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Tree Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aprs. 1810.



Engraved by [illegible] Publication & Topographical Office, from a drawing by [illegible].

Christ Church Gate, Canterbury.

Published for the Proprietors by [illegible] Hon. Bond St. [illegible] Lancaster Cd. Bond St. Grosvenor.

UNIV. OF

Engrav'd by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Fenton, Esq.

Silton Oak, Dorsetshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. April 22 1800.

STOURHEAD,

WILTS.

THE spot from which this View was taken is to the westward of the gardens, or more ornamental grounds of Stourhead, on the descent of the road leading to the convent and Alfred's tower; at no great distance from the very beautiful cottage of the reverend Mr. Partridge, curate of Stourton, where suddenly a most delightful and extensive landscape bursts upon the eye, that here has room to traverse over great inequalities of surface, clothed with majestic woods, happily broken in the first distance by some picturesque cottages, interspersed with trees; in the second by the conical hill that rises in the centre, covered with the noblest growth of larch and every species of the fir tribe, intermixed with other deciduous forest-trees; embosomed on one side of which the convent stands, the prospect terminating in Alfred's stately tower, which here intervenes with great effect, to vary the straight line of the horizon.

This appropriate building was erected by the late Henry Hoare, esq. grandfather of the present baronet, to commemorate the spot where it is said that great monarch, Alfred, successfully erected his standard against the Danes, when he shewed himself to his longing sub-

jects, after he had profited by his temporary disappearance and disguise, and is to this day called King's Settle Hill.

The tower is triangular, and near 200 feet high, and has, in a niche over the entrance, a fine statue of the illustrious character to which it is dedicated. From its summit you command one of the most extensive views in the kingdom.

South or Prison Gate, Launceston, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Loftus, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1st Nov. 1818.

THE PANTHEON, STOURHEAD,

WILTS.

THE view that this Plate represents, is, perhaps, one of the richest and most beautiful in the whole grounds of Stourhead, as it involves not only wood and water finely disposed of, but likewise a very superb building on the model of the pantheon at Rome; and most happily placed on a gentle rising above the margin of the transparent mirror of the lake, here at its broadest expanse, and almost filling the area within the amphitheatre of hills that encircle it, whose sides display a most magnificent clothing of every species of growth the forest can yield.

The building is of course a rotundo like that which it professes to imitate, thirty-six feet in diameter, and lighted from the dome; nor is it only its external that is so much to be admired, whether we regard its position or architecture; but, the internal and its contents are equally entitled to notice, its niches being replenished with some of the finest works of the sculptor's hand. Among the principal figures that adorn it, is a most elegant antique marble statue of Livia Augusta, in the character of Ceres, and a Flora and Hercules, from the chisel of Rysbrack, the most finished specimens of his art.

A walk that is conducted above the sloping margin of

the lake, and continued all the way round, receives you at the foot of the hill which you descend from the upper grounds immediately about the house, and leads you to this magnificent object; or, if you wish to avoid such delightful circuity, a boat, always ready, ferries you over. When you arrive at this lovely spot, the opposite side presents scenes that amply repay you for shifting your ground. The temple of Flora, embosomed in a clump of lofty trees, exactly fronts it; an edifice that does great honour to the taste of the designer; through a little hollow, to the right of which, the eye, insinuating itself, catches a very picturesque, but partial, view of the church, the village, and the so justly admired cross, and sweeping round still in a northerly direction to the right, is arrested by another noble building on the brow of a hill, that forms the northern boundary of the lake, the temple of the sun, on the model of that at Balbec.

ANCIENT PORCH, SALISBURY,

WILTS.

THIS elegant remnant of Gothic architecture is supposed, originally, to have been part of a cross erected in Old Sarum, most probably of two or three stories, as was usual in structures of that description.

After its removal from the old city, it seems to have been abridged of its upper works, and lowered to the basement story, for the purpose of adapting it as a porch to bishop Poer's new edifice. Thus miserably truncated, it was covered with a flat roof of lead; and in that state served as a north vestibule to the present cathedral upwards of 500 years; but when, in consequence of some modern arrangement in that venerable pile, it was thought necessary to shut up the entrance which it formed part of, this, then useless excrescence, was, with the consent of the dean and chapter, presented to H. P. Wyndham, esq. of the college in Salisbury, who, with that fine taste that knows how to appreciate such curious monuments of antiquity, has given it a place in his beautiful grounds, and, by that means, has preserved from ruin, a most exquisite specimen of the purest early Gothic, which otherwise would inevitably have long since been overwhelmed with the rubbish, to which

similar relics, too often wantonly in the rage for innovation, and almost always without any good reason, dismembered from our venerable cathedrals and monastic buildings, are most shamefully consigned.

The spire it terminates in, as well as all the lesser ornaments, are of Mr. Wyndham's judicious addition, being fragments preserved, and happily selected from the wreck of such parts of the cathedral as were sacrificed to the style of reparation it underwent about fifty years ago, near the time when the present fortunate position was given to the excommunicated subject of the accompanying Plate.

STOURTON CHURCH,

WILTS.

THE parish Church of Stourton, in Wiltshire, is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower at the west end, but has no peculiar claim on the notice of the antiquary, with respect to its age or its architecture, from any thing it can boast to possess either within or without.

As the mausoleum of Stourhead, it contains some monuments of the Stourton family, its former possessors, and since of the family of Hoare, their successors in the possession, particularly a most beautiful marble sarcophagus, to the memory of the late lady Hoare.

For the traveller and the draftsman it cannot fail to have attractions, as it forms a most picturesque appendage to the charming grounds of Stourhead, when grouped with the inn and the other houses of the village.

The houses, from being almost all inhabited by sir Richard Hoare's married servants, wear a neatness of appearance rarely to be met with in any other part of the kingdom; a striking proof of the refinement and taste which ever associate with the worthy baronet. The fronts of the houses are covered with roses, jessamines, and various sorts of climâtis, producing a most gay and pleasing effect, and nothing sordid or vulgar meets the eye any where.

A little to the north-west of the Church, and seen from it, within, but just on the verge of, the gardens, stands the cross formerly belonging to the city of Bristol, and purchased of that corporation by the late H. Hoare, esq. It is one of the most delicate relics of that species of architecture, and is adorned with the statues of many of the kings and queens of England, benefactors to that city. Its height is thirty-nine feet six inches, and is terminated by a gilt ball, which catching the eye through the foliage of the larch and other trees, by which it is surrounded, becomes a striking object on entering Stourton, with which it is so judiciously connected, as to appear to have been originally constructed for the village.

GUILDHALL CHAPEL,

LONDON.

THIS Chapel, now disused and in a state of neglect, presents a most beautiful front of Gothic architecture, consisting of a large pointed window filled with tracery, a door of the same form, having its arches supported by slender columns, and a number of compartments adorned with cinquefoil heads. At equal spaces above the door, are three rich canopies, supported by Corinthian columns; these contain the statues of Edward VI. queen Mary, and Charles I. This Chapel, or college, was founded about the year 1299, by Peter Fanlore, Adam Francis, and Henry Frowick, citizens of London. The establishment was for a warden, seven priests, three clerks, and four choristers. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London. Service was formerly performed here once a week, and also at the election of the mayor, and before the feast, to deprecate indigestions, and all plethoric evils. Adjoining the Chapel, was a good library built by the executors of the famous Whittington; this was well furnished with books belonging to Guildhall. According to Stow, many of these books were borrowed by the protector Somerset, but never returned. Directly behind the Chapel is Blackwell's Hall; it was

originally called Basing's haugh, or hall, from the family of that name, who made it their residence. This family was of great antiquity; for in the year 1216, Solomon Basing was mayor of London; and in 1308 one of the same name was sheriff. The mansion was sold in 1397 to the city, and used as a market for woollen cloth; the ancient building became so ruinous in the time of queen Elizabeth, that it was taken down, and the present one erected upon its site, at the expense of £2500.

THAXSTED CHURCH,

ESSEX.

This Church is a very large and beautiful structure, and, from various arms and cognizances on its several parts, appears to have been built at different times in the fourteenth century. The whole fabric is embattled and supported by strong abutments, terminating in canopied niches surmounted by pinnacles. On each buttress is a grotesque head, with a spout issuing from the mouth, to carry the water from the roof. The windows have pointed arches, and many of them are ornamented with tracery and painted glass. The north porch is richly sculptured, and the cornice and upper part charged with various figures. Above the entrance are two escutcheons, one containing the arms of France and England; the other, the arms of the house of York: over these are two windows, in the arch of each of which is a crown, supported by a hand; between the windows is an elegant niche. At the west end rises an embattled tower, supported by buttresses, and terminated in a beautiful octagonal spire.

The interior of the Church consists of a nave, transcept, chancel, and side-aisles; and it is somewhat curious that the nave is not so wide as either of the aisles.

Thaxsted is an ancient town, and probably existed

in the Saxon times: it was incorporated by charter, in the reign of Philip and Mary, and its government vested in a mayor, bailiffs, and chief burgesses. This charter was confirmed by queen Elizabeth, but rendered of no value either by the fears or poverty of the corporate officers, who, on being served with a *quo warranto* in the reign of James II. thought fit to retire from their offices. The market which had been discontinued for a long period, has of late years been revived, but is not much frequented. The number of houses in this town, as ascertained under the population act in 1802, was 365; of inhabitants, 1894.

CHRISTCHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY,

KENT.

CHRISTCHURCH GATE was built by prior Goldstone, in the year 1517, as appears from an inscription, now scarcely legible, which is continued along a cornice crossing the whole Gate above the large arch: the inscription is as follows: "*Hoc opus constructum est Anno Domini Millesimo quingentessimo Decimo Septimo.*" The sculpture of this Gate has been extremely elegant, and is still very interesting, though injured by time, and defaced through wantonness. The gates, which are of wood, are curiously carved, and, among other ornaments, display the arms of the see of Canterbury, and of archbishop Juxon, in whose days they were set up, the former having been destroyed in the rebellion. In the space over the smaller arch are the arms of prior Goldstone; and above at the sides, the arms of the prior of Christchurch and of the see of Canterbury. In the compartment above the arches, are various shields, displaying the cognizances of Henry VII. and the arms of some of the nobility and gentry of his time. Over these, in the centre, is a large canopied niche, in which stood a statue of our Saviour; this statue is said to have been shot at, and destroyed by the soldiers of the parliamentary army. On each side of this,

between smaller niches, are the windows, which open on the first floor, and above them is another compartment, sculptured with figures of half angles, sustaining shields. The windows of the second floor correspond with those of the first, and have small niches on each side; a range of lesser niches is continued along the whole length of the building, immediately below the battlements. The octagonal sides are ornamented with arcades, having trefoil heads. The inner front of this Gate, though less ornamented, is well deserving of attention. This Gate is the principal entrance to the cathedral precincts on the south side.

THE GREAT OAK AT SILTON,

DORSETSHIRE.

In a large field to the eastward of the parish church of Silton, upon a ridge which appears to have been formerly a boundary hedge, though now almost levelled by the repeated operations of the plough for years, with the surrounding soil, stands this venerable forester. Though it cannot be said to rank with the very first class of the large oaks of this kingdom, yet is it of very considerable size, and must be allowed to stand foremost in the second class; but in point of form and picturesque effect, it yields to none; its hollowed trunk, having scarce any intestinal life; its head bald, yet majestic in decay, and many of its lateral limbs withered, presenting a fine contrast to the few vigorous survivors.

This tree, exclusive of its other pretensions, has been rendered memorable from having been the favourite haunt of judge Wyndham, under the shade of which he was wont to regale himself with his pipe, during his vacation from the labours of his profession, and at the same time enjoy the rich, cheerful, and extensive prospect it commands.

The judge's mansion, now a farm-house, lay a little way above it, to which the field over which this monarch

of the grove extended its branches, was a sort of paddock or pleasureable appendage. Sir Hugh Wyndham, knight, was first one of the barons of the Exchequer, then removed to be puisne judge of the Common Pleas, and died in the exercise of his juridical duties, at a very advanced age, whilst attending the Norfolk circuit, and was buried in the church of Silton.

The village of Silton lies in a most beautiful part of Dorsetshire, at the eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Wiltshire, in the hundred of Redlane, seven miles from Shaftsbury. The church is a rectory, but its structure, for that country, has nothing to entitle it to particular notice, either as to its exterior or internally, with exception to a white marble monument of admirable sculpture, erected to the memory of judge Wyndham, representing a full-length figure of him in his robes. The village is most charmingly situated, on a gentle declivity, looking over a tract, prettily varied with wood and pleasing inequalities of surface, a view terminating with the obelisk, a conspicuous object in the grounds of Stourhead.

Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

W. front of Cowdrey House, Sussex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. and J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan 1 1810.

UNIV. OF

Part of the Hall and Chapel, Cowdray House Sussex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. by J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 1. 1810.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by S. Prout.

Cowling Castle, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 1. 1810.

Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by S. Prout.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Sandwich, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Hon. Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan 1. 1810.

UNIV. OF MICH.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Engraved by J. Craig for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by S. Ireland.

Nonnery at Davington, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Jan. 1. 1811.

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Harris.

Ancient Gateway, Southwark.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1810.

Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer for the Ladies' Monthly Topographical Tables.

Part of the Tower of London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carp enter Old Bond St. Jan. 1810.

UNIV.

Engraved by J. Kirby for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by W. Farley.

Interior of Canon Pen Church, Herefordshire.

Published by Hurst, Chancellor, & Co. Hatton Gardens, Dupont & Co. Bloomsbury, Sept. 1. 1806.

UNIV. OF H.

COWDRY HOUSE,

SUSSEX.

Cowdry House, near Medhurst, in Sussex, is beautifully situated in a valley, between two well-wooded hills, a river running between them, through an extensive park, in which are some of the noblest chesnut-trees that are to be found in England. The adjacent country serves as a striking contrast to the beautiful scenery of the grounds, being sterile, and capable of little improvement; the father of the late lord Montague, however, attempted to render the vicinity of the park more agreeable by plantations of fir, which, in some measure, have the desired effect: the prospect from the house is rather confined in the directions of north and south, owing to the two ridges of hills, between which it lies. Cowdry and the manor of Medhurst belonged to the crown in the time of Henry VIII. and were given, in exchange for other lands, to the heirs of John Nevill, marquis Montague, and, upon the division of his lands, came to Lucy, his fourth daughter, who first married sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knight; and, afterwards, sir Anthony Browne, knight, great standard-bearer of England. She was succeeded by her son, William Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton, who built the present man-

sion, as appears by his arms, and other devices, displayed in its various parts. It was built in form of a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west, in the centre of which was the entrance-gate, flanked by two towers. The eastern side consisted of the chapel, hall, and dining-parlour: the chapel was superbly fitted up, and had an altar-piece of peculiar beauty. The hall was decorated with paintings of architecture by Roberti, and statues by Groupé; at the upper end was a buck standing, carved in brown wood, having on the shoulder a shield, with the arms of England; and under it the arms of Browne, with many quarterings, carved in wood: there were ten other bucks, large as life, standing, sitting, and lying, some with small banners of arms, supported by their feet. This hall and staircase were painted by Pellegrini, with the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Tasso. The parlour was embellished by Holbein, or some of his scholars. On the south side of the quadrangle was a long gallery, in which was painted the Twelve Apostles, as large as life; and on the north side was another gallery, containing many ancient, whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits; likewise, four historical pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage; of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle abbey. The rooms were all stately and well furnished, adorned with pictures by the best masters. In the breakfast-room was a cabinet, full of very curious pieces of ivory work, con-

sisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by one of the lords of this house, who used to amuse himself with such work: in one of the rooms was a picture representing him at his turning-wheel.

The pictures that were painted upon the walls were preserved, during the civil wars, by a coat of plaster, laid over the stucco: one of the officers quartered here, exercising his weapon against the wall, broke out from one of the subjects the head of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced. This beautiful edifice, with most of its valuable contents, an enumeration of which would far exceed our limits, was ruined by fire on the night of Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1793; an account of which is given by Mr. Gough, as follows:

"Mrs. Chambers, the housekeeper, who, with the porter, and one or two more servants, were the only inhabitants of this spacious mansion, had retired to rest at her usual hour, eleven, in full confidence that all was safe, and not the smallest light was to be seen; she had scarcely slept an hour before she was alarmed by the watchman, with the cry of fire in the north gallery, and immediately saw it in flames, with all its valuable contents, without the possibility of saving a single article. The inhabitants of Medhurst, from which the house is not a mile distant, were soon ready to assist, in great numbers, and no help was wanting to remove the furniture, pictures, and library, from the three other sides of the quadrangle; but the firmness of the materials ren-

dered it impossible to break down any part, so as to stop the progress of the flames; they quickly spread to the east side of the court, in which was the great hall, chapel, and dining-parlour; these there was opportunity to unfurnish, and to save the altar-piece, by Annigoni, but the historical paintings, on the walls of the dining-parlour, were involved in the devastation, and the stucco on which they were painted, flaked off the walls."

Thus, this magnificent mansion was rendered a pile of ruins, on which the capricious hand of time continues to impress a diversity of forms, which are moulded by the luxuriant growths of nature into the beautiful and picturesque. The western side of the building contains the most perfect vestiges of its architecture. The opposite extremity, with the galleries on either side, though more dilapidated, retain many traces of their former splendour; upon the walls of the dining-parlour remains of the pictures are still visible, and the windows of the hall and chapel are almost entire: within the quadrangle lies the half-consumed trunks of some of the wooden bucks above mentioned. The whole site, collectively viewed from the heights within the park, exhibits an impressive scene of ruined and deserted grandeur.

COWLING,

KENT.

COWLING, anciently written Colinges, so called from its cold and bleak situation, is about four miles north by east from Rochester. It is an unfrequented place: the roads being damp and miry, contribute to make it as unpleasant as it is unhealthy.

This parish is more than four miles in length, from north to south, and nearly two miles in width: that part of it next to the marshes, and bounded by the river Thames northward, lies low and flat; the soil, a stiff wet clay, having much rough ground and thick enclosures throughout it. In this part of it, near the edge of the marshes, is Cowling castle, the ruins of which are converted into a farm-house.

Cowling castle, with the estate belonging to it, was alienated by sir Thomas Whitmore to Frederick Herne, esq. who passed it away, by sale, to Thomas Best, of Chatham; whose grandson, Thomas Best, esq. of Chilston, died possessed of it in 1795, and gave it by his will to his nephew, George Best, esq. of Chilston, who is the present proprietor. The ruins of the castle, or mansion, shew it to have been a place of some strength. There are great parts of the towers and outward walls remaining: it

was a square building, having a moat round it, which is now almost choaked up. At a small distance south-eastward from the castle, entirely detached, is a handsome gate-house, flanked by two round towers and embattled, having a portcullis. Through this gate was the approach to the castle, as it is at present to the farm-house.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, IN SANDWICH

KENT.

This Hospital was founded in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, about the year 1392, by Thomas Ellis, a draper in that town, who enfeoffed a messuage and a hundred and thirty-two acres of land in Woodnesborough to Thomas Rollyng, William Swan, John Godard, and Richard Benge; and these persons were licensed to assign the same to twelve poor persons in the Hospital, for their maintenance, by letters patent of Richard II. dated the 27th of June, in the sixteenth year of his reign; which license of mortmain remains among the evidences of the Hospital, in good preservation, with its green seal appendant, and perfect: an addition was afterwards made to this endowment by Henry Greenshield, of Sandwich; so that the whole estate in Woodnesborough, under the title of Denne Court, now consists of 154 acres, one rood, and seventeen perches. The number of poor persons placed in it is twelve, according to the original institution; that is, eight men and four women, all single, by the name of the brothers and sisters of St. Thomas's (Ellis's) Hospital. They are to be about the age of fifty, and parishioners and inhabitants within one of the respective parishes of the town and port of Sandwich.

The building in which the fraternity resides is in a retired situation, between New Street and the Corn Market. A passage through the middle of the house divides it into two parts. On the south side is the hall, open to the roof; beyond which are the women's apartments, two above stairs and two below. The men's rooms are on the north side, four above and four below.

The income of this establishment is very considerable, consisting of the manor-farm of Denne Court, above mentioned, and several small pieces of land, houses, tenements, and quit-rents, almost all of them in this town, amounting to the yearly sum of £162:11. the reprises out of which, being quit-rents of the estates, are £6:7:4.

NUNNERY AT DAVINGTON,

KENT.

NEAR the small village of Davington are the remains of a Nunnery, founded for nuns of the Benedictine order, by Fulk de Newnham, in the year 1153, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The revenues of this sisterhood were very inconsiderable; the number of inmates was originally twenty-six, but in the early part of the reign of Edward III. they were reduced to fourteen; in the seventeenth year of that sovereign, they stated, that, "from their great poverty, they were unable to supply the king's public aids, without depriving themselves of their necessary subsistence." From this statement, and from the continued poverty of the Nunnery, they acquired the name of "the poor nuns of Davington;" and their numbers continuing to decrease, as the charges of living advanced, they at length wholly deserted their establishment in the reign of Henry VIII. when their possessions escheating to the crown, were afterwards granted to sir Thomas Cheney.

The greatest part of the church belonging to this small establishment still remains, together with the sister's house, which adjoins it on the south, and is now inhabited by a farmer. The church is low, principally

consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by semi-circular arches, rising from quadrangular piers; two other arches, which cross the aisles at the west end, and formed part of the original structure, are obtusely pointed. The west entrance is under a receding semicircular arch, richly ornamented with foliage, &c. and supported by three columns on each side; over this are three round-headed windows, and two smaller ones above. These buildings are situated on the brow of Davington Hill, on which eminence the Romans had a burying-place, as appears from the urns, coins, &c. which have been discovered there.

REMAINS OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARY OVEREE,

SOUTHWARK.

THIS Monastery is supposed to be of very ancient date, though its origin is not precisely known. In the year 1106 it was refounded by two Norman knights, and called St. Mary's Priory, at Southwark, or Over Reé, from the Saxon word reé, a river. At the dissolution, it was surrendered to the king by Bartholomew Linsted, who had a pension of £100 *per annum*. Shortly after the suppression, the conventual church was purchased by the inhabitants of the Borough, and made parochial, being dedicated to our Saviour. The venerable Gateway represented in the Plate is the only remaining part of the refectory, situated at the north-east end of the cloisters. The north door, leading to the refectory and cloisters, has been taken down by a recent proprietor, to make a gateway more commodious for his business, by which means part of the refectory was destroyed. This place is now called Mountague Close, from a lord of that name who resided therein; as did, likewise, at the same time, lord Montacute, or, as some say, lord Monteagle. In this close, it is said, the gunpowder plot was discovered, by the miscarriage of a letter, which

was delivered by mistake to one of these lords. This place enjoyed several privileges, for the happy discovery of the said plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there were exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. being served on them; but this privilege has been, long since, suppressed by acts of parliament.

PART OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

NEAR the traitor's gate, which opens immediately to the river Thames, stands the tower represented in the Plate, commonly named the Bloody Tower, from the atrocious cruelty perpetrated here by order of Richard III. who, having ascended the throne by a train of artifices, to the exclusion of Edward V. and his brother the duke of York, began his reign with such measures as he supposed likely to ensure his usurped possession; accordingly, he resolved upon the death of the young princes, his nephews. Retiring from London, to avoid suspicion, he sent an express order to Brackenburg, governor of the Tower of London, to put Edward V. and his brother, the duke of York, to death. Brackenburg, more conscientious than his master, returned a very submissive answer; but withal let him know, that he should never be able to bring himself to execute his commands. Richard, vexed to be deceived in his opinion of that officer, sent him, by James Tyrrel, a written order to deliver to the bearer the keys and government of the Tower for one night only. Brackenburg obeyed, and Tyrrel brought in his agents to execute the king's orders. That very night, whilst every body was asleep, he went into the two princes' room (the upper chamber of this tower), and, having smothered them in their bed, caused them to be buried under a staircase leading to the chapel.

In 1764, great parcels of records were removed to the chapel; and a new pair of stairs being made for their easier conveyance, the labourers, in digging at the foot of the ancient steps, came to the bones of consumed corpses, covered with a heap of stones: these bones were supposed to be the remains of the murdered infants. Tradition says, that a mulberry-tree was planted upon the spot, to commemorate this discovery: however this may be, a tree of that kind is now standing at the foot of the chapel steps, which has the appearance of considerable age.

CANNON PEON,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Cannon Peon is a small secluded village in the hundred of Grimsworth, situated about six miles from the city of Hereford, not far from the road leading to Pembridge. No historical account is to be found relating to this place: the only object worthy of particular attention is the church. The exterior of this building is simple, but the interior has several interesting parts: it consists of a body, chancel, and two aisles; the chancel is separated by a screen of carved wood-work, of several compartments, with pointed trefoil arches. The aisles are divided from the body by massive pillars, with ornamented capitals, from which spring plain, pointed arches. The reading-desk and pulpit are apparently of the same date as the screen, and are highly enriched with a variety of carvings. Many of the pews are of the ancient character, having simple benches without doors, and no doubt of the same age as this ecclesiastical fabric.

The Font, perhaps the most interesting object in the church, is a large mass of stone, standing nearly five feet high: the upper portion is an octagon; the lower part has nearly lost its original form, from mutilations. Surrounding the basin is a band of quatrefoils,

in squares, three on each face: immediately below them are two fillets, and near the centre of the Font is a band of circles, of irregular workmanship, but so much defaced as to render it impossible to ascertain the exact character of the ornaments each circle contained.

There are also a few monuments in the church, but none that claim particular notice.

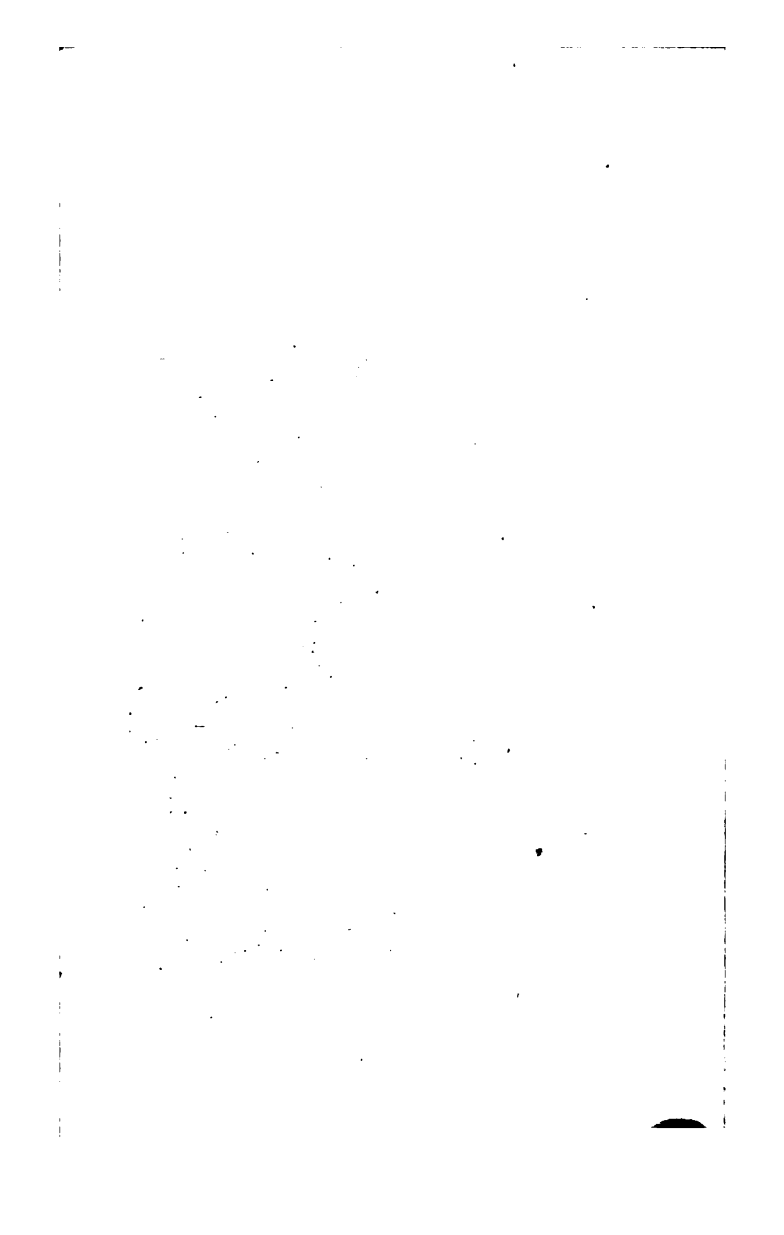
UNIV. OF N.C.

Lovely Manor House, Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Chapman, Old Bond St. July 1, 1808.

Doncaster Church Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1st July 1808.



Guildford, Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Nor. Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. July 1. 1808.

Keep of Guildford Castle Surry.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St & Longman, Pall Mall, July 1, 1814.

UNIV

Interior of the Keep, Guildford Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W.Clarke, New Bond St.& J.Carpenter, Old Bond St. July 1.1808.

UNIV. OF

Bychonacre Priory, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond. St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond. St. July 1.1808.

St. Martha's Chapel near Guildford Surry.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street, July 1.1808.

UNIV

St. Katherines Chapel, near Guildford in Surry.

Published for the Proprietor by W. Clarke, New Bond St.

LOSELEY MANOR HOUSE,

SURRY.

LOSELEY is situated about two miles from Guildford on the south west: the manor, which was crown land in the time of Edward the Confessor, was held by one Osmund; it consisted of four hundred acres, and was valued at £120 present currency. After the conquest, it was given to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who attended the conqueror in his expedition, and was one of his principal counsellors; this earl, in the latter part of his life, became a monk in the priory of Shrewsbury, which he had founded. The manor of Loseley was purchased in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. by Christopher More, esq. who was sheriff of Surry and Sussex; he died here in the year 1549. His eldest son, William, built the main body of the present mansion, which faces the north, and now has an extensive wing on the west; on the east is the garden wall of equal dimensions with the wing, and with corresponding projections and doors, which last are now filled up. The building is composed of the ordinary stone found in the county. In the centre is a hall forty-two feet in length, and about twenty-five in breadth, the wing contains on its first floor a gallery 121 feet long and eighteen feet wide; the prin-

cipal entrance opens into the hall; formerly it was more eastward, through a porch or vestibule, now a butler's pantry: over this original entrance were placed three stone figures—on the right was Fate, holding a celestial globe, with these words: "*Non Fors sed Fatum;*" on the left, Fortune treading on a globe, and holding a wheel, on which was inscribed "*Fortuna omnia;*" in the middle was a figure with one foot on a wheel, the other on a globe, holding a book open and pointing to these words, "*Non Fors sed Fatum:*" over the entrance to the vestibule was this distich—

"INVIDE tangendi tibi limina nulla facultas,
At tibi AMICE patent janna mensa domus."

Over the door of the hall, parlour, buttery, and kitchen, are appropriate Latin inscriptions: on the stairs leading to the gallery is a large allegorical picture, representing at one end the effects of a virtuous life, at the other end the consequences of a vicious course. The manor of Loseley came by marriage into the family of sir Thomas Molineaux, knt. from whom it descended, through several heirs, to Thomas More Molineaux, esq. who, dying unmarried in 1777, left the possession to his fourth sister Jane.

DONCASTER CHURCH,

YORKSHIRE.

DONCASTER derives its name from the river Don, on the banks of which it is situated. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance during the time the Romans were in Britain. Antonius informs us in his Itinerary, that the Crispinian horse were stationed here, and that the governor of the province resided in the castle for the purpose of being near the town walls to repel the incursions of the Scots and Picts. The castle, a place of immense strength, together with the town, was destroyed by fire in the year 759. It appears that this fortress was never rebuilt, and the precise spot on which it stood is now scarcely known.

A convent was founded at Doncaster by Henry III. likewise a hospital for lepers; but no remains of either are at this time existing.

The Church is a superb Gothic building, and greatly admired for the richness and symmetry of its tower. The whole fabric indeed is decorated with all the profusion of ornament which characterizes the English style of architecture. Its form is collegiate; the extreme length 154 feet, its breadth sixty-eight: the height of the roof is seventy-eight feet; the tower rises 141 feet.

from the ground. This Church is dedicated to St. George, and supposed to stand upon the area of the ancient castle, and to be built with materials taken from the demolished fortress: the period of its erection is difficult to ascertain.

Doncaster is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council. In the time of James II. a charter was granted to the town, which was brought to the town hall with great pomp, attended by a train of 300 horsemen. Here is a magnificent mansion for the residence of the chief magistrate; and it is worthy of remark, that this appearance of state at Doncaster is of earlier authority than that of the city of York, and even of the metropolis itself.

GUILDFORD,

SURRY.

GUILDFORD is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill close by the river Wey, and was, in the time of the Saxons, a place of considerable note: the great king Alfred frequently resided here, as did many of our succeeding monarchs.

The castle, on account of its great antiquity, claims particular attention; but neither its founder nor the era of its construction are known. The first time it occurs in history is a little before the conquest in the year 1036, when prince Alfred, the son of king Ethelred, coming out of Normandy with his brother Edward, at the desire of his mother Emma, in hopes of obtaining the crown, was met near this place by Godwin, earl of Kent, who, with all the semblance of respect and honourable treatment, invited him to partake of refreshment in the castle. Here Godwin threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately seized, conducted to Ely, and, after his eyes had been put out, was shut up in a monastery for life: his attendants were tortured with great cruelty, and twice decimated, that is, out of every ten, nine were killed. Six hundred Normans, it is said, were thus murdered.

In the year 1216, when Lewis, the dauphin of France,

came into this country, on the invitation of the barons, he in a short time possessed himself of this castle. In the tenth of Henry III., William de Coniers was governor of it for the king, as were afterwards Elias Maunsell, about the thirtieth, and William de Aguillon in the fifty-third of the same reign; and in 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward I., it was assigned to Margaret, the second wife of that king, in part of her dowry.

Guildford castle had been used as a common gaol, at least as far back as the thirty-fifth of Edward I., when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's prisoners there, petitioned the king in parliament that the prisoners should be removed to some stronger place, this castle being too weak for the safe custody of so many of them. In the forty-first of Edward III., it was given to the sheriff of Surry for the county gaol, and as a dwelling-house for himself; it occasionally served as a common gaol for the county of Sussex, down to the reign of Henry VII. In the year 1611, the castle was granted by James I. to Francis Carter of Guildford, whose only daughter and heir married —— Goodyer, esq. of Halton, Hants: this lady had two daughters, joint heiresses; one married to —— Tempest, esq. the other to Rolfe; Tempest had a son, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the reverend Mr. Loveday. It is now the property of William Tempest, esq. of Guildford, a descendant of the above heiress.

The castle stands to the south of the High Street,

on an eminence commanding the valley through which flows the Wey, and is itself commanded towards the south by a hill considerably higher than the building. From the foundations of many walls, we are inclined to believe that this castle has once been very extensive. Two cellars, one belonging to the Angel Inn, and the other to a house nearly opposite, are evidently a portion of the vaults connected with the castle; one of these belonging to the private house is about eight feet high, supported by several short massive columns, from which spring arches in various directions, all built of squared chalk. The most perfect portion of the castle now remaining is the ancient keep; it is nearly square, the walls are about ten feet thick; in the wall are cavities which shew the remains of several apartments; in one of them, on the second story, are several rude figures deeply scratched in the chalk, supposed to be the work of some prisoner confined here. The keep is built for the most part with stone, cemented with a hard mortar; on the ground floor there were neither windows nor loop-holes, in the upper stories was one window on each side, the rest are supposed to be more modern. The present entrance into the keep, appears to have been made after the castle was used as a dwelling-house; the original entrance may still be seen in the middle of the west front at a considerable height from the ground, and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside; this arch is peculiar on account of its being a pointed one, and

supposed to be here introduced long before the general use of the pointed arch in this country; it still remains tolerably perfect, and is now a window. There was a circular staircase in one corner of the building, and galleries in the walls for the more speedy communication of orders, in case of siege or attack. The roof of this building was taken down in 1630, being very much decayed: on the easternmost part of the south side is a small machicolation, which is a mock entrance or sally port. In a chalky cliff, a part of the same hill on which the castle stands, about 200 yards south-west from it, is a cavern, or rather several caverns, the entrance to which is near Quarry Street, facing the west, from whence there is a gentle descent into a cave about forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and nine feet high: near the entrance on either hand were two lower passages, now closed up, leading to the other caverns.

The town of Guildford is a borough by prescription, has an elegant town hall and council chamber; its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It is governed by a mayor, seven magistrates, and about twenty bailiffs, by the style of the mayor and approved men of Guildford, who assemble and hold a court in their guildhall every three weeks, and are vested with power at their general sessions of judging criminals to death. By a grant in 1256, the county court and assizes for Surry are to be held here at all times for ever. The right of election in this borough is of a very peculiar kind, and

differs from all others in the kingdom, being in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, and resident in the town. Guildford was incorporated by Henry I. and gives title of earl to the noble family of North; it sent members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I.; the mayor is the returning officer. There are three parish churches at Guildford—Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas; the last is in the patronage of the dean of Sarum, the two first have long been vested in the crown. Trinity church fell down in May 1740; the workmen who were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened; not a single person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being fair-day. The church has since been rebuilt with brick.

The grammar school at Guildford was founded and endowed in 1509 by Robert Beckingham, of London, grocer; the endowment has been considerably augmented by the contributions of other charitable benefactors. Edward VI., by his letters patent in 1551, made it a free grammar school, by the name of "Schola Regia Gramaticallis Edwardi Sexti," and gave thereto £20 *per annum* for ever. At this school have been educated some very eminent persons, one of whom was George Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1621, built an hospital here, and settled thereon £300 *per annum*, with a joint donation of £600 from sir Nicholas Kemp, knight, for the maintenance of a master, twelve aged men, and

eight women, all single persons; and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory, which then flourished in this town. To this hospital, Mr. Thomas Jackson, late alderman of this borough, bequeathed £600 in the year 1788, whereby the number of women was increased to twelve.—Tradition reports the occasion of building and endowing this hospital by George Abbott, was to atone for his accidentally killing a gamekeeper by a shot from a cross-bow.

The building called the friary, which formerly belonged to an order of mendicants, but to what order or when founded is uncertain, is now the property of the Onslow family: in one part of this building, the judges are accommodated during their stay at the assizes; and here the assemblies and feasts for the borough are usually kept; the other portion is now converted into a boarding school.

BYCKNACRE PRIORY,

ESSEX.

THIS Priory was founded for black canons in the reign of Henry II. by Maurice Fitz Geffery, sheriff of Essex: its endowments were considerably increased by the king, who granted to the canons the site of a hermitage which formerly stood near the spot on which the Priory was erected. In the reign of Henry VII. the possessions of this house had been so much lessened by neglect and inattention that it was nearly abandoned; and, on the petition of the prior and monks of Elsing Spittle, London, was granted by the king to that hospital. Soon after the dissolution, the manor of Bycknacre, with the site of the Priory, was given by Henry VIII. to Henry Polsted, who, in 1548, sold it to sir Walter Mildmay, of whose grandson it was purchased by George Barrington, esq. of Little Baddow, and is still in the possession of one of his descendants.

The site of this Priory is on the west side of the road leading from Danbury to Woodham Ferry; of the buildings not a vestige remains standing, except a portion of the conventual church. For many years the roads in the vicinity have been mended with stones taken from the ruins; and at this time the small remains of the church are suf-

fering reduction for the same purposes, and for paving the yards and sties belonging to the farm on which it stands. This church was in the form of a cross, but the east end is entirely destroyed, together with the south transcept. The nave of the church seems, soon after the dissolution, to have been fitted up as a dwelling for the occupier of the land, as there are large fire-places within it of the fashion of queen Elizabeth's time, and divers chambers; a beautifully carved roof of wood, if we may judge by the remains, was then destroyed. The four pillars, which probably supported a central tower, are highly polished; and on the arch springing from the front ones, as seen in the annexed print, are remains of the ancient painted emblazonments, with which the interior of the church was decorated.

ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL,

SURRY.

St. Martha's is an inconsiderable parish in the hundred of Blackheath. The resident population in 1801 was 112 persons: the money raised in 1803 by the parish-rate, at two shillings in the pound, was £102 : 12. The Chapel is extra-parochial, and annexed to Chilworth manor, which belongs to the Randylls, owners of the first considerable gunpowder works in England. St. Martha's Chapel is built in form of a cross, and stands on the summit of a hill, being the south-eastern extremity of a range of upland extending thence to Guildford. From this elevation the country appears beautifully diversified with lands richly cultivated, interspersed with villages and noble mansions; the prospect is bounded by hills almost obscured through their remoteness. The Chapel is a rude composition of flints and unwrought stones, mixed with hard mortar. In the west end is a circular arch, which has evidently been repaired of late to preserve it from entire demolition: above this is the appearance of another arch of the same form and dimensions; the whole of the nave is in a most ruinous state, and without a roof. The choir and transcept are kept in repair, and divine service is still performed here. No regular style of architecture is visible

in the building; on the eastern side of the south transcept are the remains of a handsome Gothic window, now filled up; the great east window was likewise pointed: in the north transcept appears a low door with a circular arch. The length of the Chapel, from east to west, is about 105 feet, its breadth about twenty-four feet, the transcept projects on each side fifteen feet; the walls are nearly four feet in thickness. Some paces round the Chapel the ground is used as a cemetary, though not enclosed; there are no monumental stones, but the turf is here and there raised, where

> "Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

KATHERINE HILL CHAPEL.

SURRY.

THIS Chapel stands on the summit of a hill, anciently known by the name of Drake Hill, but now Katherine Hill. By whom the Chapel was erected is uncertain; its foundation is, however, ascribed to king Henry II., as a place of worship for the tenants of his manor of Ertindon, having detached it from Godalming, on his granting the latter to the church of Salisbury. It is certain that in the fourteenth of Henry III., a stipend was paid by the crown to a chaplain who officiated here; shortly after this time the Chapel became so ruinous that it was found necessary to rebuild it. Accordingly, about the twenty-ninth of Edward I., "Richard de Wauncey, parson of St. Nicholas in Guildford, having purchased the site thereof of Hamo de Gatton, Andrew Brabeuf, John de Mareschal, and the abbess of Wherwell, proprietors of the several parcels of the original manor of Ertindon, rebuilt the Chapel, under condition of holding it for himself and successors, parsons of St. Nicholas in fee, probably with an intention of annexing it to that benefice as a chapel of ease. The legality of this transaction was afterwards disputed for, by a petition to parliament, in the reign of Edward III., it is stated, that

Richard de Wauncey, formerly parson of St. Nicholas, had erected this Chapel on a spot found by inquest to belong to the king, without his permission, and against the statute of mortmain; it was therefore deemed forfeited, and granted to the petitioner, Thomas Constable, for life, and at his decease to revert to the crown.

The building was a few years since repaired by —— Austin, esq. near whose residence it stands; these repairs were directed principally to prevent the arches of the doors and windows from falling, and to protract the existence of the venerable ruin, not with a design to render it again serviceable. The length of the Chapel is about forty-five feet, its breadth near twenty-one feet, the thickness of the walls is three feet.

In the second year of Edward III. a charter was granted for holding an annual fair at Katherine Hill, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. This custom is still observed.

Engraved by [illegible] for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by [illegible]

Saxon-door Chichester, Sussex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke. New Bond S.t & J. Carpenter. Old Bond S.t Nov. 1. 1808.

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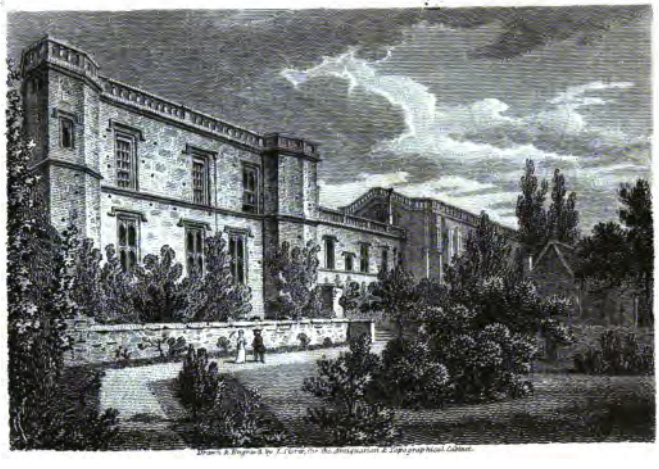


Drawn & Engraved by J. Carter, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Part of Christ's Church College, Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Nov. 1. 1808.

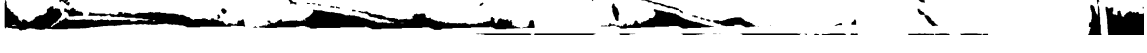
Reculver Church, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St.t & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St.t Nov. 1.st 1808.

Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Prout.

Launceston Castle, from the Prison Gate, Cornwall.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov.r 1, 1808.



North-gate, Launceston, Cornwall.

UNIV. OF MICH.

The Well near Launceston Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1st May 1808.

Engraved by J. Greig, for the Proprietors of Sharpe's Edition, from a Drawing by Prout.

Witch's Tower, Launceston Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Nov. 1, 1825.

SAXON DOOR, CHICHESTER,

SUSSEX.

THIS interesting specimen of Saxon architecture forms an entrance into the offices attached to the house of the rev. Charles Metcalf, one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church of Holy Trinity in Chichester. It appears to have been part of an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, which occupied the site of the present cathedral till the time that the episcopal seat was translated from Selsey, where it was originally founded in the year 711. The translation took place in 1075, in consequence of a regulation made by William I. which enjoined the removal of the bishops' seats from villages to the principal cities of their respective dioceses—accordingly, Dorchester was removed to Lincoln, Litchfield to Chester, Sherborne to Salisbury, and Selsey to Chichester. Stigand, chaplain to William the Conqueror, was the first bishop of Chichester: he lived about twelve years after his translation. The church which he erected here was almost destroyed by fire on the 5th of May 1114, at which time Ralph was bishop; by him it was rebuilt, being greatly assisted therein by the munificence of king Henry, who was much attached to him. Another fire, far more destructive, happened in the time of bishop Selfrid,

which nearly consumed the church, and the buildings connected with it; these were probably the remains of the monastery of St. Peter. The conjecture that the door represented in the Plate was the only part of the edifice which escaped this conflagration, is strengthened by there being no other remains of Saxon architecture existing here. The arch of the door is supported by two columns with plain capitals, and ornamented with two bands of zigzag of dissimilar dimensions, separated from each other by a round moulding; the inner band has a ball in each indenture.

The ground does not appear to have been much raised since the erection of the door, as the plinths and bases of the columns are visible above the pavement.

PART OF CHRIST CHURCH,

OXFORD.

THIS magnificent College was founded by cardinal Wolsey, upon the site of the priory of St. Frideswide, which was dissolved, with many other similar establishments, in order to endow the college of Christ Church. The disgrace of Wolsey putting a period to his projects, this College, with his other estates, was seized by the king. "In 1532 Henry new modelled the foundation, and gave it the name of King Henry the Eighth's College. This was suppressed in 1545, and in the year following the episcopal see was removed from Oseney, and the church of St. Frideswide constituted a cathedral by the name of Christ Church."

As this College may be again noticed in the progress of our work, further particulars will be reserved for a subsequent number; it will suffice for the present purpose to give some description of the particular parts of the building as represented in the Plate annexed. This View is taken from the garden of the king's professor of Hebrew, the rev. Dr. White, whose official residence appears in front, forming the south-west corner of the grand quadrangle: it is said to have been the first house built in this College by cardinal Wolsey, who inhabited it for

the purpose of superintending the completion of his munificent design. The adjoining and less elevated part of the building consists of apartments occupied by the students; against its south front is planted the celebrated fig-tree, brought from Syria by the learned Dr. Edward Pocock, professor of the Hebrew and Arabic languages in the reign of Charles I.; after the lapse of more than 170 years it still flourishes, and produces abundance of excellent fruit. Great pains have been taken to preserve its enormous trunk from untimely decay; for this purpose broad sheets of lead are nailed upon such parts as have become pervious to the rain; thus secured, it promises a protracted duration and fertility.

The most distant object is the hall, which is by far the most magnificent room of the kind in Oxford; part of its western window appears in the Print.

RECULVER CHURCH,

KENT.

THE village of Reculver is situated on the sea-coast of the county of Kent, about nine miles south-east from Margate, and thirteen miles north-west from Canterbury; and notwithstanding its present solitary appearance, was formerly of considerable note. In the time of our Saxon ancestors it was called Reculfcestre, and a thousand years has only softened the name, the present inhabitants pronouncing it Rĕcŭlvĕr. The Romans, who had here a station, gave it the name of Regulbium; and it was a situation of great importance to them, when the sea formed a large harbour between the county of Kent and Isle of Thanet, in which their fleets rode in safety, protected at one entrance by the castle of Richborough and at the other by that of Reculver, both being indifferently styled Rutupiæ.

Within the memory of man the waves have done more mischief here than in several preceding centuries; for, till lately, many houses and a small field stood beyond the churchyard; now all are swept away. The storm and high tide of the 15th January 1808, experienced so severely along the adjacent coast, fell with redoubled fury on Reculver, and carried away part of the churchyard wall, within a few feet of the Church.

The whole of the west front of this ancient edifice is much corroded by time: the principal entrance is by a beautiful Saxon enriched doorway, over which is a trifo-rium, or threefold niche, for the reception of figures of the Trinity. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and lofty chancel, separated from the body by three small circular arches, supported by two lofty round pillars and a hand-some flight of steps. At the upper end of the south aisle hangs a tablet, commemorating the burial of king Ethel-bert there. The chancel contains several ancient monu-ments, in particular that of Ralph Brooke, York He-rald, more generally known by having been the adversary of the venerable Camden. It is impossible to leave this beautiful fabric without lamenting its unavoidable decay.

Looking over the churchyard towards the sea the view is strikingly desolate; large masses of wall, ce-mented by the conquerors of the world, stem awhile the fury of the waves, which then break over, and envelope them in foam, while the ruins reverberate the roar of ocean; and to the right, across the long flat over which the sea formerly rolled, are seen the cultivated fields of the Isle of Thanet, now rising into opulence, while its neighbour Reculver, from which it took its ancient name (Inis Rushim), as gradually sinks into decay. Such is Reculver, which another winter will most probably sweep from the map of England!

LAUNCESTON CASTLE,

CORNWALL,

STANDS near the banks of the Tamer, on a high rocky conical hill, commanding the principal ford of the river, which has the longest course, and is the most considerable in Cornwall.

The building of this Castle has generally been attributed to William, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, the son and heir of Robert, earl of Moreton, to whom 288 manors in this county were given by William the Conqueror. But this opinion is most probably erroneous, as the style of workmanship exhibited in several parts of the remains is apparently of a much earlier date. The walls of the keep in particular have every appearance of being considerably more ancient; and, from a retrospective view of the events that have happened in this county, the conjecture appears to be fully warranted, that its foundation is as remote as the time of the Britons, who would undoubtedly endeavour to defend their territory both from Roman and Saxon usurpation, by fortifying the more advanced and important situations. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, published in 1602, mentions the finding, about sixty years before, "of certain leather coins in the castle walls, whose fair stamp and strong substance till then resisted the assaults of time." These singular

coins, if they had either been preserved, or their impressions had been copied, might have thrown some light on the age of the building, as money of similar substance was employed by Edward I. in erecting Caernarvon Castle, in Wales, "to spare better bullion." Some Roman coins have likewise, according to Borlase, been found in this neighbourhood; so that it is not unlikely that the Romans had possession of this fortress, which, from its situation near the ford of the river Tamer, was a port of great importance. The earliest historical documents that are known concerning the Castle, mention the displacing of Othomarus de Knivet, its hereditary constable, for being in arms against the Conqueror. It was then, as before mentioned, given to Robert, earl of Moreton, whose son William kept his court here. From him it reverted to the crown, but continued attached to the earldom of Cornwall till the eleventh of Edward III. when it was constituted, and still continues, part of the inheritance of the dutchy. In Leland's time several gentlemen of the county held their lands by *castle guard*, being bound to repair and defend the fortifications of this Castle. During the late civil wars, this fortress was garrisoned for the king, and was one of the last supports of the royal cause in this part of the county.

The late learned and judicious antiquary, Edward King, has so critically investigated and accurately described this Castle, as to preclude the possibility of advancing any thing new upon the subject.

" It must be placed," says he, " among castles of very great antiquity, both on account of the manner in which the staircases were constructed, and on account of the small dimensions of the area of the inner tower." He adds, " We cannot but remark the similarity between this Castle and that of Ecbatana, the capital of Medea, as described by Herodotus.

" The keep is round in form, but very small, being only eighteen feet diameter within; but its wall is exceedingly strong, being at least ten feet thick; and within its thickness is a staircase ascending up from one side of the passage of the doorway, without any winding, excepting that of the mere curvature of the wall itself.

" The present height is thirty-two feet, the upper part being somewhat broken down; and it contained, as its only apartments, a sort of dungeon on the ground, which had no light, and two rooms over it, one above the other. The lowest of these, or the room immediately above the dungeon, was nearly as dismal and dark as the dungeon itself; and appears obviously, therefore, to have been intended merely to be used as a place for stores, or a sort of treasury. But in the uppermost apartment there appears to have been two large windows (now broken down), commanding a most extensive view; one to the east and another to the west: and also a fire hearth, with a passage for the smoke carried up through the thickness of the wall, towards the north; all which plainly indicates this room to have been intended as a sort

of state apartment, for the actual residence of the chieftain. Such is this tower, or treasure house; this keep, dungeon, or palace (by whatever name it was dignified in ancient times), and its close surrounding works are no less extraordinary; for we find it immediately encompassed by a second munition, still stronger than itself.

"About six feet, or a little more from its outside, is an encircling wall, twelve feet thick, and nearly as high as the floor of the uppermost apartment of all; and the entrance through this wall, for the better security of the keep, is not opposite to the inner entrance of the keep, but is placed a little on one side: and to preserve still greater external strength, the staircase, which is only three feet wide, leading to the rampart above, is not here (like the staircase of the body of the keep) quite within the inmost substance of the wall, but is placed close to the inner area, separated only by a very slight partition of stone work.

"The very existence, however, of this staircase, surely shows, that Dr. Borlase must have been mistaken, in supposing (page 359) that the area between this strong wall and the keep was once covered over: and that the great openings, or windows, in the upper part of the keep above, served as doors to lead to a wall all round, formed by such covering; for if there had ever really been such covering, and if the windows above were once (as doors) the means of going out upon it, this staircase was not only of no use, but would have been a

means of greatly weakening the defence of the inner tower; since, whatever enemy, in that case, once gained the outermost of the two gates, would easily be master of the whole.

"This immediately surrounding wall, on the contrary, seems merely to have formed a little open court of guard; and it is no ways improbable, that the present passage into this little court on the left hand, might have been originally strongly walled up, and that there might have been no access to the second gate, except by passing all round the keep itself, from another gate through the whole of this winding passage, which would undoubtedly greatly add to the strength of the defence.

"Beyond this second wall is again a second surrounding circular area, in like manner with the first, only six feet wide; which was farther enclosed by a third encircling wall, forming a sort of mere parapet, on the very edge of the summit of the hill. This last is now almost entirely ruined, and appears never to have been above three feet thick, and only a sort of breast-work.

"The walls have a little irregularity in their thickness, in one part of the circle more than in another, which it is difficult to account for, except from the rudeness of the age in which they were built; and all these three concentric structures occupy an area on the flat surface of the high rocky conical eminence before described, of at least ninety-three feet in diameter. At the foot of the circular rock, which is at least 220 feet in diameter, we

are informed by Borlase there was formerly a fourth surrounding wall. The ascent to the keep was by a flight of many deep steps, carried straight up the slope of the hill, between two side walls, in the which were loop-holes the whole way, at proper distances from each other, for defence. This mode of ascent still continues, and the width of the passage is about seven feet.

" Beyond this fourth surrounding wall was also in former earlier periods, as well as in later Norman ages (as appears evident from many parts of the ruins), another external strong wall, and a great surrounding ditch : but this outward wall has been frequently repaired ; and in its present state shows, that it was finally completed in the true Norman style, with several towers, and a gate exactly on the Norman plan."

At the foot of the rock at Launceston, there were unquestionably, in the early ages, slight buildings for the women, and other domestics, somewhat similar to those which Chardin describes to have been at the foot of each of the palaces, or treasuries, of the Mingrelian princes ; and in the lower more extended court there were doubtless habitations for more attendants. That the very outermost and lower court at Launceston contained originally the ancient town, seems still most evidently pointed out to us, because even the present modern town is partly within what constituted a portion of this enclosure.

As the town of Launceston was a principal residence

of the earls of Cornwall for many years after its foundation, its consequence continually increased, and many liberties and privileges were bestowed on its inhabitants. Soon after the conquest, the market, which from the time of Edward the Confessor had been held at *Lanstaphadon*, or the *Town of St. Stephen's Church*, about a mile distant, was transferred to Launceston; and in the reign of king John the townsmen paid five marks for the privilege of removing the market day from Sunday to Thursday; but it has since been changed to Saturday. In the reign of Henry III. the town was made a free borough by Richard, earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, and brother to the king; and among other liberties, granted to the burgesses to choose their own bailiffs, who were to answer the farm of the burgh, which was to himself 100*s.*; to the priory of St. Stephen, in Launceston, 65*s.*; and to the lepers of St. Leonard of Launceston 100*s.* of his alms. He granted them also *unam placeam*, where they should think it most decent and honourable to erect a guildhall in the same burgh, to hold of him and his heirs by a pound of pepper, to be paid yearly at Michaelmas for all service and demand whatever: he granted also, they should not be taxed when the county was, nor talliated by him or his heirs when the king talliated all his burghs in England. He also granted the inhabitants some additional immunities, which were confirmed by subsequent charters: and in the reign of Richard II. the assizes, on petition of the burgesses, were ordered to be

held at Launceston, and "no where else." This regulation was observed till the first year of George I. when an act was passed, that empowered the lord chancellor to appoint any other place in the county to hold them at which he thought proper.

By an act made in the thirty-second of Henry VIII. for the repairs of decayed Cornish boroughs, the privilege of a sanctuary was bestowed on the priory in this town; but it does not appear that it was ever claimed. Queen Mary, in the year 1555, granted Launceston a charter of incorporation, which vests its government in a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, who, with the free burgesses, have the right of electing the parliamentary representatives: the whole number of votes is about twenty. This borough made its first return in the twenty-third of Edward I. and had a mayor as early as the time of Edward IV.

The streets of Launceston are narrow, but many of the houses are handsome, and well built. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall; and two gates of ancient workmanship are yet standing at the south and north entrances. An apartment over the south gate is used as the town jail. The children of the poor are educated in two charity schools, maintained by voluntary subscriptions; and a free school, founded and endowed by queen Elizabeth. The resident population of this place in 1801 was 1483.

No remains of the very remote antiquity of this town

are extant, but a Saxon arch, or door case, which now forms the entrance to the White Hart inn: this is supposed to have been removed from the Castle, or to have been part of the ancient priory established here by Warlewast, bishop of Exeter. The arch is composed of three ribs, the surfaces between which contain some curious orna-

Entrance to the White Hart Inn Launceston

mental carving; on each side is a handsome column with a rich capital; the shafts, as well as the caps, are diversely ornamented; that on right side has a wavy fluting, the left is closely chequered: above the basements, which are square and bold, are two fillets—the whole is in good preservation.

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Mich. Mathias Lowry.

Croyland Bridge, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Augs. 1803.

Profile & Front of the Statue on Croyland Bridge, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1 May 1806.

St. John's Hospital, Northampton

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 1. 1806

Warwick Castle.

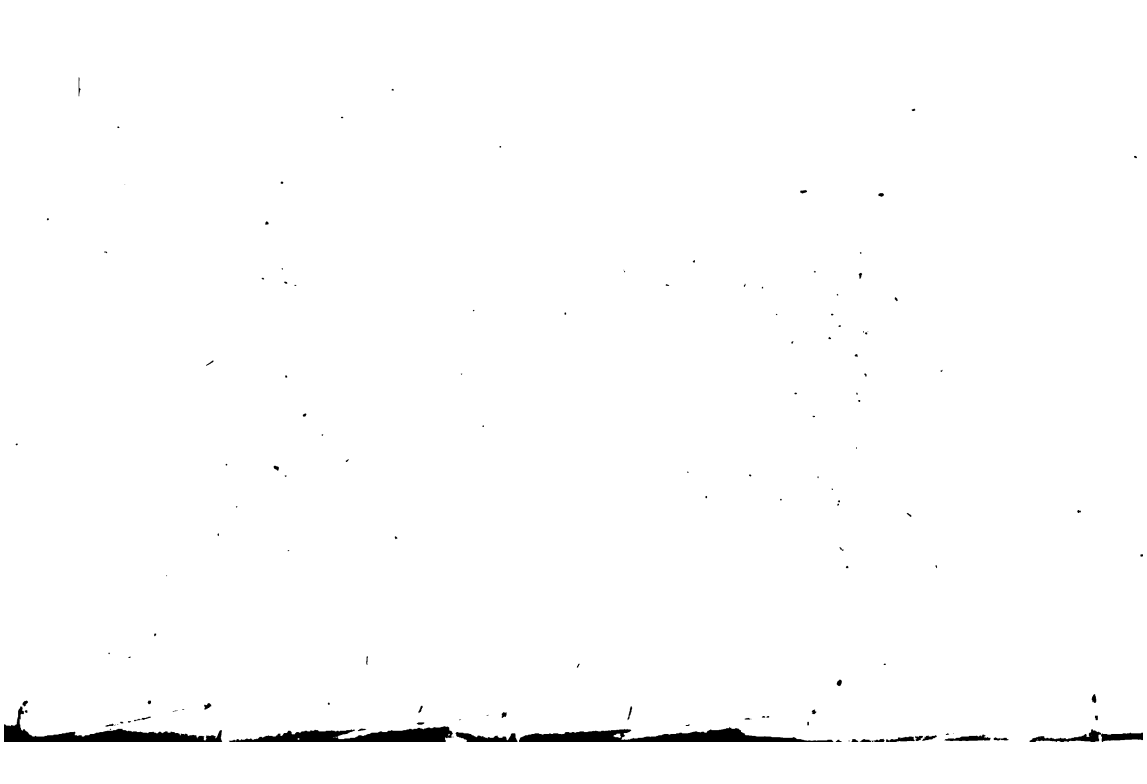
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept. 1.1818.

Entrance to Warwick Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Harper, Old Bond St. August 1808

Warwick Bridge.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Mr. Carpenter Old Bond St. Aug. 1.1806.



Cop-Stones Stones, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street to J. Carpenter Old Bond Str. Aug. 1. 1828.

UNIV.

Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St & J. Carpenter Old Bond St May 1. 1816.

CROYLAND BRIDGE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

" CROYLAND is one of the islands in that track of East Marshlands which, rising from the centre of the kingdom, runs upwards of 100 miles, and discharges itself, with its waters augmented by many rivers, into the sea. The island is formed by the waters of Shepishee on the east, Nene on the west, Southee on the south, and Asendyk on the north :" it comprehends a track four leagues in length and three in breadth.

This place was first inhabited by an anchorite, who retired from a successful profession of arms to lead a life of devotion: in process of time a church was built here in honour of the hermit, who was then dignified with the title of saint.

Croyland is chiefly remarkable for its sumptuous abbey, which gave rise to the town, the abbot being permitted by the charter of Ethelbald, who founded the monastery, to build a town for the convenience of the monks.

The famous Bridge of Croyland is accounted one of the greatest curiosities in Europe. It is said to have been built under the direction of the abbots, for no particular use that is now apparent, but merely to display the skill

of the architect, and to excite the admiration of travellers and pilgrims who visited the abbey of Croyland for devotional purposes. It stands in a bog, and though great sums must have been expended in its erection, yet its ascent is so steep that neither carriages nor horsemen can pass over it. The form is triangular, rising from three segments of a circle and meeting in a point at the top; the arches are pointed, and the whole is in good preservation.

STATUE OF ETHELBALD ON CROYLAND BRIDGE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ETHELBALD, who has been noticed in the preceding article as the founder of Croyland abbey, was more illustrious than any of the princes who had preceded him on the throne of Mercia. While presumptive heir to the crown, being persecuted by the reigning prince, he came weary and almost exhausted to Guthlac, his confessor, who resided at Croyland; from him he received ghostly comfort, and assurances of finally succeeding to his wishes: in return Ethelbald promised, upon his advancement, to erect a monastery on the spot. The holy man died soon after; but still mindful of the concerns of his friend, he appeared to him at Croyland after his death, and admonished him of their mutual engagements. Ethelbald, who was also chosen king of Wessex in the room of Ina, who had turned monk, exercised the regal authority beyond the limits of the former kings, and became by this means very formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms; for which reason they agreed to attack him on either side of his dominions: thus being obliged to divide his forces, was vanquished. No other particulars of this war are recorded by historians; but it appears, that about four years after the above-mentioned defeat, he was killed in

a mutiny excited by Beornred, a nobleman, who was proclaimed king in his stead by the soldiery. This election, which was made without due authority, gave great offence to the Mercian nobility; and therefore, before the new king could establish his authority, he was deposed, and succeeded by Offa, the nephew of Ethelbald.

The Statue of Ethelbald was probably erected soon after the completion of Croyland Bridge, as he was held in great esteem by the abbots and monks. The figure is in a sitting posture, on the south-west wing of the Bridge opposite to the London road; it has a crown fleury on its head and a globe in its hand, expressive no doubt of universal sway—a most extravagant compliment, as extensive dominion was a thing to which Ethelbald certainly had no pretensions.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE founder of this Hospital, and the exact age in which it was established, are not known. Leland writes, "St. John's Hospital was originally founded by one William Sainte Clerc, archidiacon of Northampton, and brother to one of the Simon Sainte Clercs, as sum of St. John's name them, but as I have redde alway they were caulid Saincteliz and not St. Clerc." In the first year of Edward III. an inquisition was taken, by which this place appeared to have been erected 189 years prior to the said inquest, by Walter, archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception and maintenance of infirm poor. In the number of archdeacons of Northampton no mention is made of Walter, but the name of William occurs possessed of that dignity in the year 1168. This house had rents and possessions in various parts of Northamptonshire and other counties: according to a survey by Henry VIII. the revenues clear of all deductions, in quit rents, pensions, and officers' salaries, amounted to £57:19:6. Sir Francis Briant, whose fee was 10*s.* yearly, was then high steward of the house, in which eight poor persons were maintained at 2*d.* a day each. The control of this Hospital is vested in a master and two

co-brothers: the co-brothers, who officiate as chaplains, are in holy orders, but it is not requisite that the master be a clergyman—the salaries of the chaplains are £5 each annually, besides 11*s.* in lieu of fire wood, and 10*s.* on the renewing of leases. Eight poor people, appointed by the master, are lodged here, with an allowance of 1*s.* 1½*d.* weekly; firing is provided for them in the common hall for this purpose. Lord Northampton pays yearly £10 instead of wood out of Yardley chase.

The Hospital consists of a chapel, a hall, lodging for the poor, and two upper rooms for the chaplains; the master has a good house and garden. The windows and doors of the Hospital are of considerable antiquity; but many parts have been altered by reparation at different periods: the chapel has lately been fitted up at the expense of one of the masters. Some fragments of painted glass are preserved in the windows; in one of them is the entire portrait of a man with a crosier in his hand and a mitre on his head; near him is another figure in the posture of prayer.

WARWICK CASTLE,

WARWICKSHIRE.

The erection of this Castle is ascribed by Dugdale to Ethelatide, or Ethelfleda, daughter to king Alfred, who, in 915, caused the dungeon to be made, which was a tower of great strength, built upon a high artificial mound of earth, on the west side of the present Castle, not far from the river Avon. By Doomsday Book it appears, that the Castle belonged to the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, held as a strong hold for the defence of the midland parts of the kingdom, and that Turkill was governor of this ancient work for the king. Nothing but the mount, on which the dungeon formerly stood, at present remains. William the Conqueror employed the above-named Turkill to enlarge and fortify the works of Ethelfleda, for which purpose some houses belonging to the monks of Coventry were destroyed. Near the end of the reign of king Stephen, on the arrival of Henry, duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. Gundred, countess of Warwick, delivered the Castle up to that prince, turning out the soldiers of king Stephen. In the fifteenth year of Henry II. that king, on account of the rebellion of prince Henry his son, caused it to be garrisoned, at which time Bertram de

Verdon, sheriff of Warwickshire, charged £6 : 13 : 4 for twenty quarters of bread corn, 20*s.* for the like quantity of malt, 100*s.* for fifty oxen salted down, 30*s.* for ninety cheeses, and 20*s.* for salt, all expended for victualling the Castle; and the ensuing year the same sheriff accounted for £30 : 10 : 8 for the soldiers' pay, and £5 : 7 : 11 for repairs. In the twentieth year of the same king, William de Newburgh, third earl of Warwick, procured an addition of two knights to the usual guard, which before consisted of five knights and ten serjeants. The next year the sheriff charged £14 : 15 : 5 for soldiers' wages: after this period it does not appear that the Castle was any longer garrisoned during the reign of Henry II.

This Castle was deemed of such great importance in the time of Henry III. that the king's precept was sent down to the archbishop of York and William de Cantalupe, for requiring good security of Margery, sister and heir of Thomas, earl of Warwick, that she should not take to husband any person in whom the king could not place the most unbounded confidence: the reason alledged was, the great strength of the Castle aud its vicinity to the marshes. In the fortieth year of this reign William Mauduit, the then earl, taking part with the king against the barons, the Castle was surprised by John Giffard, governor of Kenilworth castle, who demolished a considerable portion of the Castle walls, and carried the earl and his countess prisoners to Kenilworth, where they were kept some time, and at last only liberated by being ran-

somed by the payment of 1900 marks. In the ninth year of Edward II. upon an extent of the lands of Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick, taken after his death, the ditches and courts of this Castle were valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*; and the garden adjoining, with another called the vineyard, at the same sum. In the fourteenth year of the same reign, on account of the minority of Thomas de Beauchamp, son and heir of the deceased earl, the command of the Castle was given to Thomas Sutton, to whom Walter de Beauchamp, then constable, was ordered to deliver it up. The next year it was put into the custody of the sheriff, who being forcibly driven out by one Thomas Blauncfort, the king directed his precept to the sheriff, ordering him to take with him John Peche, a leading man in the county, or any other of his loyal subjects, to require the delivery thereof, and to commit Thomas Blauncfort and his adherents to prison, which was accordingly performed, and Peche constituted governor; he was succeeded in the twentieth of the same reign by Thomas de Blount. In the time of Edward III. the government of the Castle was, during the minority of the then earl, entrusted to Roger Mortimer of Wigmore; and in the forty-fifth year of this reign, Thomas, earl of Warwick, rebuilt the walls of the Castle, which were demolished during the reign of Henry III. adding strong gates, and fortifying the gateways with embattled towers. This earl Thomas obtained great honour by his courage and good conduct at the battles of Cressy and Poictiers.

On the accession of Richard II. the earl of Warwick retired from court to his Castle, and amused himself with building: he erected the tower at the north-east corner of the Castle, called Guy's Tower, the walls of which are ten feet thick. In the twenty-first year of Richard II. the earl was siezed by order of the king, and condemned by parliament to lose his head, for having appeared in arms with the duke of Glocester; the sentence was afterwards remitted, but his estates were forfeited, and the custody of the Castle given to John de Clinton. Beauchamp was sent to the Isle of Man, there to remain a prisoner for life; but the same year he was brought back to the Tower, and, on the revolution in favour of Henry IV. restored to all his honours and estates.

In the first year of the reign of Edward VI. John Dudley was made earl of Warwick, and had granted to him the Castle at Warwick, with divers lands, which belonged to the former earls: on his attainder the honours escheated to the crown, and were afterwards granted by queen Elizabeth, with the title, to Ambrose his son, who, dying without issue, it reverted to the crown. In the second year of James I. the Castle was granted in fee to sir Foulk Greville, knight, who was afterwards created a baron; the Castle was then in a very ruinous condition, and used as the county jail. Sir Foulk expended £20,000 in embellishments and reparation, and in this family it has ever since continued.

The present noble possessor some years since com-

pletely repaired and considerably added to the conveniences and beauties of this Castle. The entrance, which was formerly cooped up by the avenues to the town, is now made commodious: the road which leads to the ancient gateway is cut through the solid rock to the depth, in many places, of thirty feet—thus the eye is confined within a narrow pass, till a sudden turn presents a near view of the Castle, whose venerable towers and richly tinted walls burst upon the sight with surprising grandeur.

The principal rooms contain many good paintings by the first masters, particularly by Rubens and Vandyke; and in a passage, which has been cut out of the thick walls of the Castle, is contained an unequalled private collection of ancient armour. The new stone bridge thrown across the Avon, consisting of one large elliptical arch, was built at the expense of the present earl, and is executed with much taste and elegance.

From this bridge the Castle, with its beautiful appendages of wood and water, is seen to the greatest advantage, and presents a scene exceeding the powers of description. Since the recent alterations in the vicinity, the country, which was almost excluded from the Castle, is laid open to view, and affords an interesting prospect even from the lower grounds.

In the porter's lodge are preserved some enormous pieces of armour, which visitors are invited to inspect: these, according to tradition, were worn by Guy of Warwick; though, from their extraordinary magnitude, they

appear to have been fabricated on purpose to excite the wonder of spectators. Here is likewise kept many other curiosities indicative of the uncommon strength and stature of that famous earl.

COP-STONE STONE,

DEVONSHIRE.

Cop-stone Stone, or Copplestone Stone, stands on a plot of ground, where three parishes concentrate—Colebrook, Crediton, and Down St. Mary: it is about five miles from Crediton and three from Bow. This pillar is a block of granite eleven feet in height from the surface of the ground; its width is a square of nineteen inches, diminishing as it ascends. Two or three feet from the ground the basement is rude and broken; above this the pillar is divided into horizontal compartments, containing diamond-work, crosses, flowers, and other ornamental sculpture; near the top, which is broken and decayed, is a deep oblong niche. On what account this Stone was erected is uncertain; from its situation it was probably intended for a parochial boundary, or it might be the land mark of the family of Copplestone, which enjoyed considerable possessions in this neighbourhood. This family removed about a century since to Warleigh, in the parish of Farnerton Foliot, in the same county: some account of them may be found in Prince's Worthies of Devon. The parish churches before mentioned contain no monuments of particular distinction to commemorate this name.

Tradition supplies us with a vindictive tale, which, if true, reflects no honour on the individual of this family whom it concerns. It is stated, that a youth, refusing a match commanded by his father, married in opposition to his will, which so irritated the parent that he made a vow to assassinate him: the son withdrew himself for the space of two years; but being weary of concealment, resolved to seek an interview with his father in the church. The parent suppressed his violence while within the sacred walls; but they had no sooner quitted the church than he stabbed his son to the heart.

HADLEIGH CASTLE,

ESSEX.

THIS Castle was built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and, together with the village of Hadleigh, was originally comprehended in the honour of Rayleigh, and belonged to Suene, being one of the fifty-five lordships in his possession at the time of the Doomsday Survey. The grandson of Suene, Henry de Essex, having been dispossessed of his estates for his cowardice in the Welch wars, Hadleigh was granted to Hubert de Burgh by Henry III. who, on Hubert's disgrace, seized it, and in 1268 committed the custody of the Castle to Richard de Thany. From this period the lordship of Hadleigh was held of the crown, till it was granted by Edward VI. to Richard lord Riche, from whom it has passed to the Barnard family.

Hadleigh Castle, though now in a most ruinous state, nearly overgrown with weeds, exhibits some traces of its ancient grandeur: it is situated on the brow of a steep hill, and commands distant prospects, particularly over the Thames into Kent, and down the river to the Nore. The distant village seen in the annexed Print is Leigh, a port possessing a good trade from the convenience of its situa-

tion; the houses are ranged near the river at the foot of an eminence, on the summit of which is the church.

The principal portions of Hadleigh Castle now standing are two dilapidated towers, one at the south-east and the other at the north-east angle of the area, which is nearly of an oval form, measuring about 112 yards in length and forty in width. The walls on the north and south side were strengthened with buttresses. The entrance is at the north-west angle, between the remains of two towers; near it was formerly a deep ditch extending along the north side of the wall.

Mutilated Monument of a Crusader Winchester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. June 1840

S.W. view of Bishops Teignton Church, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1.1814

LONDON

The Palace Tower at Paignton & the Church, Devonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1, 1818.

Remains of the Palace, at Paignton, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street. June 1.1808

West Door of Paygnton Church, Devonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Charles, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1800

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Smith.

Remains of the Palace — Bishops Clyst Devonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Vt. Lisbolle Bond St. & Carpenter Old Bond St. June 1809.

Ruins of the Palace at Chudleigh Devonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St June, 1808.

Chapter House, Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1.1806.

South door of Bishop's Teignton Church, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1, 1806.

MUTILATED MONUMENT OF A CRUSADER IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

HAMPSHIRE.

In the great north aisle of Winchester cathedral, in a dark nook immediately adjoining the wall of the choir, is the mutilated figure of an ancient crusader, recumbent, on an oblong stone; this figure is armed cap-á-pie, in a hauberk, with his sword and shield; the latter of which bears quarterly two bulls passant, gorged with collars and bells, and three garbs, being the armorial bearings of the noble family of De Foix, of which was the Captal de Buck, one of the first knights of the garter at the commencement of the order. On a slab placed perpendicularly against the adjoining wall of the choir, are several shields emblazoned with the arms of the royal families of England, France, Castile, Leon, &c. There is no inscription remaining to point out for whom this figure was intended; but Gall, in his Antiquities of Winchester, p. 32, gives the following inscription as having existed on the monument: "*Hic jacet Willielmus comes de insula Vana alias Wincall;*" the parish of that name lies on the river Itchin, and might formerly have been insulated. The verger, in reply to an inquiry, said it was a knight of the name of *Fox*, evidently meaning *De Foix*. This

figure suffered severely from the Iconoclasts, at the time of Cromwell's taking possession of the city, who amongst other mutilations have entirely hacked away the right leg, leaving only the foot connected with the lion couchant, against which the figure rests.

BISHOP'S-TEIGNTON CHURCH,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE small village of Bishop's-Teignton is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent from the river Teign, and consists of a few mud-walled cottages, and some fragments of a palace formerly belonging to the bishops of Exeter. The church originally consisted of an aisle and chancel, divided by a tower, with a projecting circular staircase. A north aisle has since been added, the interior of which consists of six clustered columns with ornamented capitals, from which spring arches of an elliptical curve; the pillars which support the tower are square and of considerable thickness, bearing pointed arches enriched with the zigzag moulding: the church is in length about seventy feet, and in width thirty-six feet. The western entrance claims pre-eminent notice, as being a semicircular and highly-ornamented doorway of Norman architecture, perhaps the most perfect of the kind that remains in this county. The arch, which recedes, is supported on each side by two pillars with carved capitals, their bases are covered with earth; the shafts of the two interior pillars are sculptured with the zigzag ornament; the exterior moulding of the arch is indented with diamond-work, immediately within which is a broad band of zigzag: the next

circle of ornament appears to have been roses, and the interior circle is enriched with non-descript heads; the extreme height of the outer arch is fifteen feet, width twelve feet. The door within the porch on the south side of the church has also a circular arch but much smaller, and its only ornaments are figures kneeling under a band of rib-work. The font belonging to this church is very ancient, of uncouth shape, and sculptured with roses, foliage, and rib-work.

Bishop's-Teignton, at the time of the Norman survey, was partly held by the crown and partly by the bishops of Exeter. The present possessor of the manor is the rev. Mr. Comyns, of Wood.

This parish has been remarked on account of the many roads which intersect it, and which extend to the distance of between forty and fifty miles, though the breadth of the parish is not more than three miles and a half, nor its length above four and a quarter.

PAIGNTON CHURCH,

DEVONSHIRE.

PAIGNTON is situated about a mile from Torbay, rather elevated, commanding most delightful prospects over a country richly diversified, and towards the sea at Torbay gently declining to the water's edge.

How beautiful, how various is the view
Of these sweet pastoral landscapes! fair, perhaps,
As those renown'd of old, from Tabor's height
Or Carmel seen; or those, the pride of Greece,
Tempe or Arcadia; or those that graced
The banks of clear Elorus or the skirts
Of thymy Hybla, where Sicilia's isle
Smiles on the azure main. SCOTT.

Paignton is a town of considerable extent, clean and comfortable in its appearance, has many very respectable houses, but is principally noticed for the remains of the episcopal palace, and its church, which is a large structure, consisting of three aisles and two small chapels or transcepts. The entrance under the tower is in excellent preservation, and of Norman architecture; the arch is semicircular, supported on each side by two pillars

with capitals highly enriched with sculpture. The arch, springing from the front pillars, has an external band ornamented with beads, within which is some most beautifully carved diamond and trellis work; the arch springing from the receding pillars is ornamented with the zigzag deeply indented.

Within the south chapel, or transcept, are the remains of a large monument of elaborate workmanship; and in the north aisle a figure recumbent, traditionally called JOB, perhaps from its leanness, being represented in an emaciated state, with a dejected countenance: the workmanship of the figure is exceedingly good, correctly delineating an object starved to death.

In the churchyard is a plain stone cross, supposed to be erected for devotional purposes.

EPISCOPAL PALACES,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE following interesting communication relative to the Episcopal Palaces in Devonshire, was addressed to the Editors by the rev. J. Swete, prebendary of Exeter.

" Oxton House, near Exeter, Feb. 16, 1808.

" SIRS,

" In the county of Devon, so extensive and fertile as it is, and from its retired dells and picturesque vallies so admirably adapted to religious seclusion, it must appear somewhat strange to antiquarian research, that there have been found so few monastic structures.

" Of those which Dugdale has recorded there are scarcely any remains; and if Ford Abbey and that of Tavystoke be excepted, the ruins which are yet visible are unimportant in their appearance, and rarely interesting enough for picturesque or architectural delineation. On this account they have been invariably omitted by the host of tourists who have investigated the beauties of the county, and been altogether overlooked by the graphical antiquary.

" Connected in some degree with such religious institutions are the parochial churches, and the concomitant

buildings appropriated to their respective ecclesiastical incumbents. Of the former, the cathedral at Exeter stands unrivalled in size, magnificence, and antiquity; for it may be doubted, whether of the very few fabrics which retain vestiges of the Norman style (the Saxon I believe to be wholly out of the question), any of them shall be found to precede those towers of the cathedral which were erected by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry I.

"Of the latter, there are none perhaps of an earlier date than the sixteenth century; nor in edifices of such a description, subject to decay and capricious alteration, are we to look for a ruin, unless we pass away from rectorial and vicarial mansions to those of a less appropriated local institution: of this sort are Episcopal Palaces, which at one period were to be met with in this county, wherever the diocesan had under his jurisdiction a demesne, valuable for the income which it produced, for the amenity of its site, or for its vicinity to the metropolitan provincial residence. We learn with astonishment, that by county historians these have been reckoned at fourteen, a number which conveys to us a grand display of pontifical state and expenditure; but of which there is as little left to the present times, as the remains of the once splendid structures themselves. It is my intention to specify what those remains are, and to perpetuate them in your elegant Work, which will transmit them, when the present mouldering walls are utterly decayed, to pos-

terity. And as the subject is materially connected with the See, I shall briefly premise, that being removed from Bishop's Tawton near Barnstaple to the town of Crediantón (now Crediton), that of Cornwall became there incorporated with it about the year 1032; and not long after this union it was transplanted to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Exeter, where Leofricus, who was lord chancellor and privy counsellor to king Edward the Confessor, was by him in person installed to the bishopric; and having enjoyed the episcopal dignity twenty-seven years, in 1074, by his decease, it fell to his successor Osbertus.

"From the first bishop, Leofricus, in a space of 762 years, there have been no less than fifty-seven persons who have had possession of this bishopric, inclusive of the present diocesan; the patrimony of which, as the records of the church indicate, was once very large, its revenues having been improved by several of the early bishops, and especially by Walter Bronscombe, who, by craftily practising on Sacheville, the lord of a goodly castle at that time called Clyst Sacheville, about four miles from Exeter, got possession of it, and attached it to the temporalities of the see; but (as we read in the MSS. of Westcote) 'what became of all his land at last soe 'gotten?—it is a lesson for all men! for this bishop was 'more griping and greedy to gain than some (especially 'one) of his successors have been a wasting, reducing the 'episcopal patrimonie to a far less portion than Leofricus

'found it at his first instalment here.' In support of which assertion, availing myself again of the MSS. I make the following curious extract:

"'In the second year of king Henry V. A. D. 1414, 'at a parliament holden at Leicester, a bill or supplica-'tion was presented, which had relation to a former put 'into the parliament holden at Westminster, in the ele-'venth of Henry IV. which, by reason the king was then 'troubled with civil discord, took no effect.

"'That the temporal lands, devoutly given and 'disordinately spent by religious and other spiritual per-'sons, should be seized into the king's hands, sith the 'same might suffice to mayntain the honor of the king and 'defence of the realm, 15 erles, 1500 knights, 6000 'esquires, and 100 almes-houses (for relief only of poore 'and impotent persons), and the king to have clearly into 'his coffers £20,000. At which time it was found by an 'extent thereof made, that the church of Exeter could 'then dispend yearly £7000, which, according to the 'money now current (1630), is to be tripled, and soe '£21,000; and according to the new improvements I 'dare say tripled again; for it had then 17 mânors in this 'county, 8 in Cornwall, and 7 in other shires, in all 32, 'and 14 faire houses, furnished severally with all neces-'saries but plate and linen (of all this trouble bishop 'Voysey eased his successors); I will forbeare to name 'them. The account is cast up and brought to this pe-'riod, that all is gone, and the now diocesan (bishop

'Hall) hath only *one* house (the present palace at Exeter) 'to rest in; and as bishop Grandison, when he built the 'palace at Bishop's Teignton, foretold, *Ut haberent episcopi locum unde caput suum reclinarent, si forte in manum regis earum temporalia caperentur.* Thus observes sir William Pole, speaking of BISHOP'S CLYST, '"As Bronscombe cunningly gott itt, soe did bishop 'Voysey wastefully loose itt;" for having continued 'upwards of three hundred years a faire and pre-'dilected palace of the see of Exeter, bishop Voysey 'returned it back to the laity, and gave it to John erle of 'Bedford.'—Francis earl of Bedford was possessor of Bishop's Clyst when sir William made his collections. The knight died in 1635, and from memoranda, added to some curious MSS. of my maternal ancestor, sir Nicholas Martyn, I find that Peter Barvis, esq. who married a sister of sir Nicholas Martyn's, became possessed of it in a few years after, by whom I conceive the middle part of the edifice was erected (as the style of architecture appears to be that of the latter period of Charles I.), and as his arms conjoined with the Martyns occupy the compartments of the chief window.

"The appearance of the building, when the sketch was taken in 1800, was in some points indicative of the original design; it shows it to have been a place of defence, a castellated mansion. In addition to the tower, seen on the right over the roof, there then remained the moat, encompassing three of its fronts, over which, on the

aspect towards the west, there was a bridge communicating by a door with the house: since that time the property has been sold, the greater part of the edifice taken down, and a handsome structure raised by lord Graves, the present proprietor.

"Was I to expatiate on the peculiar and curious circumstances and incidents connected with this place, I should occupy more room than the nature of your Work would allow; I shall therefore hasten to give a few brief notices of the remains of those other palaces, which were either not alienated by bishop Voysey, or have been erected since by some of his successors. And of these, that at BISHOP'S-TEIGNTON has nothing left but a few bare walls that will not admit of delineation. On these indeed the eye of the antiquary scarcely rests; for it has in view at the same instant the parish church, which is remarkable for its central tower with a projecting round turret, and for its western doorway, which, of the few semicircular Norman arches that we have in the county, is the most ornamented and the most perfect. The ruins at CHUDLEIGH carry with them but little greater consequence. The sketch comprises all that is now left of this once large structure; 'which only remembereth,' says Risdon, 'what considerable possessions the bishops once 'had, and how little they now enjoy in the place; whose 'bounty had been great unto the town, purchasing for 'them a weekly market and two annual fairs.' In the erection of a farmhouse, which in the name of Place marks

its original destination, much of the materials have been employed; and the chapel in particular, after its desecration, having been constructed of marble, which is the stratum of the county, was sold to the neighbouring farmers and burnt into lime. To the beauty of the surrounding scenery, consisting of woods and rocks, belonging to lord Clifford, every tourist has been a witness, and it is foreign to my purpose to dwell on.

"Having thus cursorily noticed Bishop's-Clyst, Bishop's-Teignton, and Chudleigh, there now remains but one other palace, at PAIGNTON, of the number of those that constituted an episcopal rural residence; and of this we have no recording documents—tradition is even altogether silent, excepting that it was the palace of a bishop. To the church of Exeter still belong the great tithes of Paignton, which at least demonstrate a former connection; and as variety might be an object, the local circumstances of this place, seated near the church, on grounds gently declining to Torbay, might recommend it to some one of the bishops who had a taste for such beautiful scenery; or who perhaps, being an invalid, might have resorted to it for the sake of bathing and inhaling the sea-breeze. In the portion contiguous to the churchyard there is little but the pointed window to designate its ancient appropriation; but rising from the walls, and having in view the whole of the beautiful bay, appears a tower in tolerable preservation, which,

as it was not likely to have been constructed for military purposes of defence, was most probably intended for a gazebo, as on every side it had a command of scenes, which for luxuriance, beauty, and picturesque variety, could not be well exceeded.

" I am, SIRS,

" Yours, &c.

" J. SWETE."

COCKERSAND ABBEY,

LANCASHIRE.

THE chapter-house is now the only vestige of this once extensive Abbey. This is octangular, the roof composed of pointed arches springing from clustered columns at each angle of the room, and supported by a massive pillar in the centre, the capital of which is curiously ornamented. The windows were a pointed arch, supported on each side by three slender columns, and intersected with a heavy trefoil; they have been mostly filled up, and much of their ornamental part broken away. The Abbey was situated about six miles from Lancaster, on a strait of land at the mouth of the river Cocker, from which its name is derived. It was almost surrounded by quicksands, and commanded an extensive prospect of the Irish Sea. In its prosperous state it is said the buildings of this monastery covered nearly an acre of ground, being fortified against the incursions of the ocean by a rock of reddish stone.

The Abbey was founded by Theobald Walter, on the site of an hospital for premonstratentian canons: he endowed it with "all his enclosed ground at Pyling with all its appurtenances." This grant was confirmed by king John in the second year of his reign, and again in

the seventeenth; it was also confirmed by charter of Richard II. Pope Clement, in the third year of his pontificate, ordained "that this should be called the monastery of St. Mary of the order of the Premonstratenses of Cockersand." According to Speed the revenues at the suppression were valued at £228:5:4. The estate is now the property of John Dalton, esq.

Drawn and Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

Clare Castle from the Banks of the Stour, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St Sept. 1.1811.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Keep of Clare Castle, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept. 2. 1810.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

Part of Clare Castle Walls, Suffolk

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept.r 2.1801.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

The Priory, Clare, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept.r 2. 1800.

UNIV

Drawn and Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet.

Interior of Clare Priory Church, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept. 1.1810.

UNIV. OF

Part of Clare Priory, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept.r 2.1810.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet

Stone Font, Clare Church, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sept.r 1.1810.

Antient House, Clare, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street.

CLARE CASTLE, AND PRIORY,

SUFFOLK.

THOUGH no authentic history of the nearly ruined Castle of Clare can be collected, there is little doubt but that it was built about the time that the castle of Hedingham, in Essex, was founded, that is, soon after the Saxon heptarchy. It has been in its present ruinous state from time immemorial, and it appears that its history was very imperfectly, if not altogether, unknown to Cambden, who says nothing about it; but he observes, "the town of Clare gave name to the noble family of Clares, who were descendents of Guthbert, a Norman." It is situated on a hill, on the south side of the town, having nothing of its original strength and magnificence remaining. A part of the wall, forming a passage up to it, still exists, but so long a period has elapsed since its foundation, and so little attention has been paid to preserve it from the ravages of time, that in a few generations it must unavoidably sink into utter decay, and nothing more of it be seen than a small portion of the stones of which it was built. Surrounded with verdure, it still forms a striking object of beauty to the lover of antiquity, who will often regret that

no care has been taken nor any labour bestowed to preserve its fragments from falling into decay.

Near the Castle stands Clare Priory, a house of Augustine friars, founded about the year 1248. Its foundation may be traced from some whimsical lines, which were copied from an ancient roll which formerly belonged to Aug. Vincent. The lines are in dialogue, and the pictures of the secular priest and friar are curiously worked on the roll of parchment. The title of the roll, which is printed or written in red letters, is as follows:

"This dialoge betwix a secular askyng, and a frere answering at the grave of dame Johan of Acris, shewith the lineall descent of the lordis of the honoure of Clare from the tyme of the fundation of the freeris in the same honoure, the yere of our Lord M.ccxlviii unto the first of May, the yere M.cccclx.

Q. What man lyeth here sey me sir Frere?
A. No man.—Q. What ellis—A. It is a woman—
Q. Whose daughtir she was I wold lefe here—
A. I woll you tell sir liche as I can,
King Edward the furst aftur the Conquest began,
As I have lernyd was hir fadir
And of Spayn borne was hir modir.

Q. What was hir name?—A. Dame Johan she hight
Of Acris—Q. Why so declarid wold be?
A. "For there she sey furst this worlds light,
Born of hir modir, as Chronicles telle me"
Wherefore in honoure, O Vincent of the
To whom she had singular affectioun,
This Chapel she made in pure devoutioun.

Q. Was she ought weddid to ony wight?
A. Yea—Sir—Q. To whom? Yf I shuld not lye
To Gilbert of Clare, the Erle by right
Of Gloucestir—Q. Whos Son was he?—A. Sotheley
An other Gilbertis—Q. This Ginealogye
I desyre to knowe, wherefore telle me
Who was his fadir, if it plese the?
A. This Gilbertis fadir was that noble knight
Sir Richard of Clare: to sey all and sum
Which for Freris love that Giles hight,
And his book clepid, "De Regemine principum;"
Made furst Frere Augustines to Inglonde cum,
Therein to duelle, and for that dede,
In heven God graunte hym joye to mede—

Q. But letirally who was telle me,
This Richardis wif whom thou preisest so?
A. The Countis of Herlford and Mauld hight she,
Which whan deth the knotte had undoo
Of temporal spousaile, betwixt hem twoo.

With divers parcels encresid our fundatioun,
Liche as our monumentys make declaratioun.

Q. Of the furst Gilbert who was the Wyff?
A. Dame Mauld, a Ladye ful honourable
Borne of the Ulsters as she with ryff
Hir Armes of glas in the Est gable,
And for to God thei wolde ben acceptable
Hir Lord and she with an holy entent,
Made up our Chirche fro the fundament—
Now to Dame Johan turne we ageyn
Latter Gilbertis Wyff, as to forne seyd is
Which lyeth here—Q. Was she baryn?
A. Nay Sir—Sey me what fruite was this?
A brawnshe of right grete joye I wis—
Q. Man or Woman?—A. A Lady bright;
Q. What was hir Name—A. Elizabeth she hight.
Q. Who was hir husband?—A. Sir John of Burgh,
Eire of the Ulstris; so conjoyned be
Ulstris Armes and Gloucestris thurgh and thurgh,
As shewith our Wyndowes in housis there,
Dortour, chapiter hous, and Fraitour, which she
Made oute of the ground, both plauncher and wal—
Q. And who the rofe?—A. She alone did al—
Q. Had she ony Issue—A. Yea Sir sikerly
Q. What?—a doughter—Q. What name had she?
A. Liche hir Modir Elisabeth sothely—

Q. Who evir the husbonde of hir might be,
A. King Edwards Son the third was he,
Sir Lionel, which buried is hir by,
As for such a Prince too sympilly—
Q. Left he onye fruite this Prince mightie?
A. Yea Sir, a doughtour and Philip she hight,
Whom Sir Edmond Mortimer weddid truly,
First Erle of the Marche, a manly knight,
Whos Son Sir Roger by title of right,
Lefte heire another Edmonde ageyn:
Edmonde lefte noone but deid bareyn—

Right thus did cese of the Marchis blode
The heire male—Q. Whider passid the right
Of the Marchis Londis? and in whome it stode
I wold fayne lerne, if that I might.
A. Sir Roger myddil Erle that noble knight
Tweyn doughtris lefte of his blode roial;
That ones issue deide, that otheris hath al.
Q. What hight that Lady whose issue had grase
This Lordeschip to atteyne—A. Dame Ann I wys
To the Erle of Cambridgge and she Wyff was—
Which both be dede, God graunte hem blys—
But hir Son Richard which yet livith, ys
Duke of Yorke by discent of his fadir,
And hath Marchis londis by right of his modir—
Q. Is he sole or maried this Prynce mighty?
A. Sole: God forbede it were grete pite—

Q. Who hath he wedded?—A. A gracious Lady.
Q. What is hir name I the prey telle me?
A. Dame Cicile Sir—Q. Whos doughter was she?
A. Of the Erle of Westmorelonde I trowe the yengest,
And yet grase her fortuned to be the hyest
Q. Is ther ony fruite betwix hem twoo?
A. Yea Sir, thonks be God ful glorious—
Q. Male or female?—A. Yea Sir bothe twoo—
Q. The nombir of this progeny gracious
And the names to know I am desyrous,
The ordere eke of hyrth telle yf thou kan,
And I will evir be even thyn owen man?
A. Sir aftir the tyme of long bareynes
God first sent Anne which signyfyeth grase,
In token that al her hertis hevynes,
He, as for bareynes wold from hem chase.
Harry, Edward and Edmond ech in his plase
Succedid, and aftir tweyn doughtris cam
Elisabeth and Margarete, and afterwards William.

John aftir William nexte borne was
Which he passid to goddis Grase.
George was nexte, and aftir Thomas
Borne was; which sone aftir did pase
By the path of deth; to the hevenly plase—
Richard liveth yit, but the last of all
Was Ursula to hym whom God liste calle.

To the Duke of Excestre Anne maried is
In hir tendre youthe: but my Lord Herry
God chosen hath to enherite heven blis,
And lefte Edward to succede temporally
Now Erle of Marche and Edmond of Rutlond sothely
Conute, bith fortunabil to right hygh mariage.
The othir foure stond yit in their pupillage.

Longe mote he liven to goddis pleasaunce,
This hygh and myghty Prynce in prosperitie
With vertue, and vyctory god him avaunce
Of al hys Enemyes, and graunte that he
And the noble Princes his Wyff may see
Hir childres children or thei hens wende
And aftir this Outelary the joye that never shal ende.

Amen.

The above is an exact copy from the original roll in English, most of which is written in the old English letter. There is a Latin roll of the same annexed to it, which, on account of the length, cannot be inserted.

In this Priory church, which is now used as a barn, lies buried Joan of Acres. She was the second daughter of king Edward I. by queen Eleanor, and born in the first year of her father's reign at Ptolomais, a city in the Holy Land, commonly called Acres, where her mother remained during the wars that Edward I.

had with the Saracens. At the age of eighteen she married, and outliving her first husband mentioned in the roll, married again to Ralph de Monte-hermer, who had been her former husband's servant. She died at her manor of Clare, on the 10th of May, A. D. 1305. Here likewise was interred the body of Edward Mount-hermer, the eldest son of Ralph Mount-hermer and Joan of Acres. Having obtained the king's favour, he had the title of earl of Gloucester and Hertford bestowed upon him.

Lionell, or Leonell, duke of Clarence and earl of Ulster in Ireland, was also buried in the chancel of this Priory church, together with his first wife Elisabeth, who was daughter and heiress of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, as it appears from the roll before-mentioned. Elisabeth died A. D. 1363. Lionell was the third son of Edward III.

"In All the World was then no Prince hym like
Of hie stature and of all semelinesse
Above All men within his hole kyngrihe
By the Shulders, he might be seen doutlesse;
As a Mayde in halle of gentillnesse
And in All places sonne to Retorike,
And in the field a Lyon marmoreke."

Not long after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth, he married Violenta, the sister of John Galeas, duke of

Milan, with whom he received a large marriage portion. The manner in which this marriage was celebrated deserves particular notice.—Attended by a great company of English nobility, he went over to Milan, where the wedding was celebrated in such a sumptuous way as has perhaps never been exceeded; but as Stow makes mention of it in his Annals, his account of it is given after the following lines, by an unknown author, which commemorate the event.

The Kyng his sonne sir Leonell create
Duke of Clarence, and to Melayn him sent
With Chevalrie of Fame well ordinate,
And squyers fresh, galaunt and sufficient
With Officers and Yomen as appent—
This Duke royall of Clarence excellent,
At Melayne wedded was then in royall wise
With that Lady fair and benevolent
Full royally, as to such a Prince should suffice,
And all the rule he had by Councell wise
From Mount Godard, unto the Citee of Florence
And well beloved was for his sapience—
In Citees all he held well unitees
Greate Justes ay and joyous tournements
Of Lords an Knights, he made great assemblees
Through all the lande, by his wise regimentes.
They purposed hole by their common assentes

To crown him Kyng of all great Italy,
Within half a yeare, for his good governaly—

"In the month of April Lionell duke of Clarence, with a choosen company of English nobility, went towards Mellaine, there to marry Violenta, the daughter of Galeacius the second of that name, duke of Milan, at whose arrival such abundance of treasure was in a most bounteous manner spent in making most sumptuous feasts, setting forth stately sights, and honouring with rare gifts above two hundred Englishmen who accompanied his son-in-law, as it seemed to surpasse the greatnesse of most wealthie Princes; for in the banquet whereat Francis Petrarch was present amongst the chiefest guests, there were above thirtie courses of service at the table, and betwixt every course, as many presents of wondrous price intermixed, all which John Galeacius, chiefe of the choosen youth, bringing to the table, did offer unto Lionell. There were in one only course seventy goodly horses, adorned with silk and silver furniture, and in the other silver vessels, falcons, hounds, armour for horses, costly coats of mayle, breastplates glutering of massie steel, helmets and corselets decked with costly crestes, apparell distinct with costly jewels, souldiers girdles; and lastly, certaine gemmes, by curious art set in gold, and of purple, and cloth of gold for mens apparel in great abundance. Such was the sumptuousnesse of this banquet that the meats or

fragments which were brought from the table would sufficiently have served ten thousand men. But not long after, Lionell, living with his new wife, whilst after the manner of his own country, as forgetting or not regarding his change of ayre, addicted himself overmuch to unlimely banquetings. Spent and consumed with a lingering sickneass, he died at Alba Pompeia, called also Languvill, in the marquisate of Mont-ferrat, in Piedmont, on the vigil of St. Luke the Evangelist, A. D. 1368, in the 42d year of his father's reigne. Cambden, in his Annals of Ireland, says, that Lionell was buried in the city of Papiy, hard by St. Augustine the Doctor. He also says that his bones were removed, being brought over to England and entered a second time at Clare, in the convent church of Augustine Friers."

Note. Lionell had by his first wife one daughter, named Philip, of whom some account is given in the roll before-mentioned.

In the Chronicle of John Harding the following history is given:

"His wife was dedde and at Clare was buried,
And none heire he had, but his doughter faire,
Philip that hight, as Caronicles specified.
Whom Queene Philip christened for his heire:
The Arch-bishop of Yorke for his Compeire;

Hir Godmother also of Warwyk the Countesse
A Lady was of all greate worthynesse—
Chyldren he had noone, but Philip heire
By Elisabeth his first wyfe, which the kyng
Edward maryed to Edmond Mortymer
The Erle of Marche, that was his warde full yyng
Who gate on hir Roger their derelynge."

According to Milles's account, Philip the only daughter of Lionel Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, was married to Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he had a son, Roger. This Roger had a daughter, Anne, who, marrying Richard of Cambridge, transferred the right of the kingdom to the house of York.

In this Priory church the following persons were also buried.

Richard earl of Clare (who it is thought by some was the founder)—dame Alice Spencer—sir John Beauchamp, knt.—John Newborne, esq. who, with others, assisted in bringing over the body of Leonell duke of Clarence into England — John Wiborough — William Golderick—William Capell—and Eleanor his wife—lady Margaret Scroope—John Kempe, esq.—Robert Butterwyke, esq.—Joan Cavendish, daughter of ——— Clopton—dame Eleanor Wynkepery.

Note. Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter and heiress of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, first wife of Leonell,

and grand-daughter of Gilbert de Clare, inhabited the Castle of Clare A. D. 1347.

CLARE PRIORY was a priory of friars of the order of St. Augustine, who dwelt here A. D. 1248, but it was afterwards changed to a college of a dean and secular canons. It was granted to Richard Friend, 31 king Henry VIII. A portion of the buildings has been occupied as a dwelling from nearly that time. They have been recently repaired, but retain all the marks of their origin. The Priory, as it is still called, was lately the property of William Shrive, esq. who had it from the family of the Barkers, to whom it has returned.

Annual value £324 : 4 : 1½.

Having no authentic documents respecting the building of the parish church of Clare, which is an ancient and a beautiful structure, it must be passed over without a history; but from its stately appearance, there is great reason to suppose that it was built chiefly at the cost and charges of the lords, who allowed the inhabitants of the town the use of it. The font is of stone, and evidently of the same age as the church.

The following is the list of the dukes and earls of Clare.

A. D. 1. Richard Fitz-Gilbert
1139—2. Gilbert earl of Clare
1152—3. Roger de Clare
1174—4. Richard de Clare

Note. At the death of Richard, the title lay long extinct in that Glouchester.

A. D.

1362—5. Lionell D. of Clarence, third son of king Ed. III.

1411—6. Thomas D. of Clarence, second son of Henry IV.

1462—7. George D. of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

1624—8. John Hollis, earl of Clare, lord Houghton

1637—9. John Hollis, earl of Clare, eldest son of the above

1665—10. Gilbert Hollis, only son of John the last earl of Clare.

The following is a translation of a copy of letters patent granted by Elizabeth de Burgh, widow of Lionell, duke of Clarence, and grand-daughter of Gilbert de Clare, giving permission to sell or exchange a small piece of ground, situated in her market of Clare, with three persons, who are called guardians of her chancery in Clare. The seal of the chancery is affixed to it, but some part of the wax being broken, only the remains of the quarterings of the Clare family (viz.), three chroroness, and the earldom of Gloucester, a cross, can be made out. The impression in the middle of the compartment is very imperfect. As this lady was the widow of Lionell, it is most likely the achievement of the duke. The original deed, which is written in French, is in the possession of Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Clare, to whom I am indebted for the copy. It exhibits a strik-

ing and a curious proof of the pride and absurd affectation of royal prerogatives in the nobility of those times. All the parade of *royal* letters patent are made use of by a *subject*, to give a tenant of her honour of Clare leave to exchange a place in the market only sixteen feet long and eleven wide, with the guardians of her chancery, as they are called. For this purpose, the first person plural is made use of—"*Given in our Castle of Clare, the seal of our chancery being affixed.*" It proves, however, that Clare possesses the grant of a market, which, by some, has been doubted. It shews also that its noble owner, as well as our gracious sovereign, held a court of chancery, and also put the great seal into commission, that the court was held at Clare, and that the Castle in the year 1347 was inhabited by Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare, who (as it was before noticed) was buried in the chancel of the Priory church.

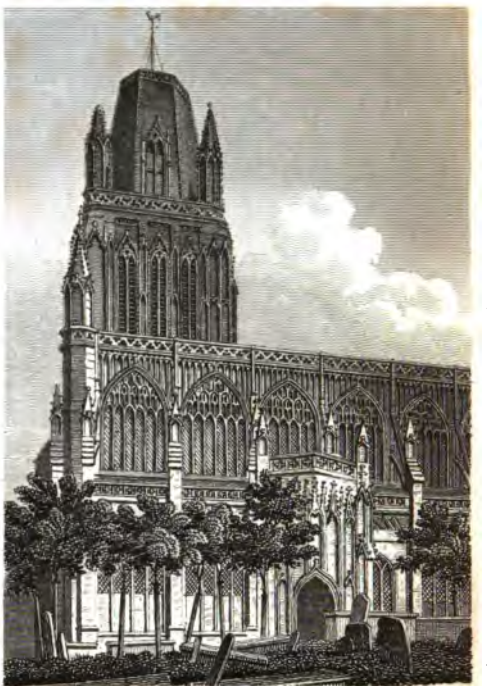
"As tous ceup que ces lettres verront ou——Elizabeth de Burgh, dame de Clare, '*salutz in semp.*' As William holds of us, by favour of our court, a place in our market of Clare, near that of Walter Abory, which measures in length sixteen feet, and in breadth eleven, by the favour of our court, for the rent of fourpence *per ann.* Be it known that We grant, by our special letters patent, and give leave to the said William to exchange the said place in the said market with William Sorrel, Johan Peche, and William Shepherd, guardians of the chancery of our lady of Clare—To have and to

hold to them and their successors, guardians of the said chancery of Us and of our heirs, for the aforesaid rent of fourpence *per ann.* for ever. And as We have given leave to the aforesaid William Sorrell, Johan Peche, and William Sheppherde, guardians of our said chancery, to purchase the said place of the said William in the market by exchange, to hold of us and of our heirs on the terms aforesaid, without being in danger of any encroachment to them and their successors from us or our heirs on the aforesaid purchase.

" Given in our Castle of Clare the fifteenth day of May, in the year of the reign of our lord the king Edward the Third, after the Conquest."

An ancient house, standing on the north side of Clare church, attracts attention from its ornaments, consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and foliage; but, being much defaced with whitewash, it is nearly impossible to ascertain exactly the figures.

To the rev. William Daking, of Boxted, in Essex, the proprietors of this Work are indebted for the above particulars.



Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by H. Gastineau.

Tower of Redcliff Church, Bristol.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1810.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by H. Gastineau.

S. Transept, Redcliff Church, Bristol.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, 1, 1810.

Engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by H. Gastineau.

Abbey Church, Bath.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1st Oct.r 1810.

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Pembroke Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Octr. 2. 1810

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Loch-levem Castle, Kinrossshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, Oct. 1st, 1810.

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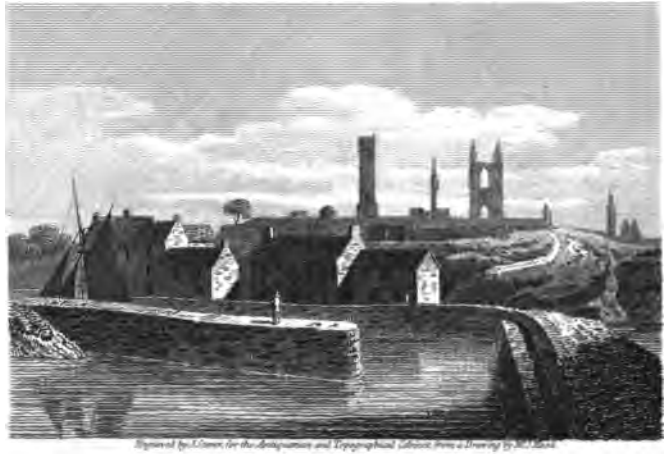
Kelso, Roxburghshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1 1810.



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St. Andrews, Fifeshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1. 1806.

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by [illegible]

Clifford Castle, Herefordshire

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Octr. 1810.

REDCLIFF CHURCH, BRISTOL,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

ACCORDING to the ancient chronicles of Bristol, a Church was standing upon this site prior to the year 1207, which, tending to ruin, was taken down, and the present structure, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, began by sir Simon de Burton, about the year 1294, who dying before its completion, the work was carried on by William Cannynges, who gave lands to repair it for ever. This William Cannynges was six times mayor of Bristol, and lived till the year 1396, at which time the Church was probably finished. But this structure, erected at so much cost, suffered great damage by lightning in 1445: the lofty spire was thrown down, and falling upon the body of the Church, injured it so much that it appeared almost ruinous. The Church was afterwards repaired by the successors of the abovenamed William, who observed nearly the original plan in rebuilding and repairing, though the south aisle, where the mischief fell heaviest, is rebuilt, with a more elevated arch and in a lighter style than the north; there is also a difference between the windows of the two aisles.

This Church has received the approbation and applause of the best judges of architecture: though large

and spacious, it has a light and airy appearance; the pillars supporting the roof are neat and slender, and the whole sufficiently ornamented, yet not crowded with little parts and mean decorations. The roof, being a solid arch of freestone, is lofty and grand: it is adorned, at the intersection of the ribs of the several little arches, with curious twists and knots, scarcely two of which are alike. Over this roof is one of wood, supporting the exterior covering of lead.

The Church is built on a red sandy rock, or cliff, from which it derives its name. The ascent to this stately structure, on the north-west side, is by steps, most of them being eighteen feet long, sufficient to admit twelve men abreast: they were new laid with Purbeck stone, in 1753, and ornamented with a rail and a handsome balustrade of freestone; as is also the western side of the Churchyard. The whole building is in length, including the Lady Chapel, 299 feet, and from north to south of the great cross aisles is 117 feet: the breadth of the cross aisles is forty-four feet. The roof is supported by twelve pillars on each side of the body of the Church, and eight on each side of the cross aisles. The workmanship throughout is so exquisite, that it may be esteemed one of the most elegant parish-churches in England. The tower is in height about 148 feet, being an excellent landmark for the neighbouring parts: it contains eight bells, cast in 1762. The entrance to the church is on the west, through

a door eight feet broad and twelve in height, ascended to by a flight of steps. On entering, the view is very grand and impressive, the long extent of the body of the Church appearing still more protracted by the height and slenderness of the pillars. There are two lesser doors, one on the north the other on the south side of the Church: over each is a large porch, with a room above. The north door was designed to be the grand entrance, being full of niches for figures. Here was formerly an image of the Virgin, decorated with a "fyne clothe, with frynge, to cover her."

In the year 1709 the Church was new pewed, and otherwise beautified, at which time the altar-piece was taken down and a new one erected, ornamented with curious paintings, representing Moses with his rod, Aaron in his robes, St. Peter and St. Paul, with other decorations. In 1757, the altar being repaired, three fine paintings were put up, executed by Hogarth: the middle piece, which is much the largest, represents the Ascension of our Saviour, who is seen high in the air: the emanations of rays from the ascending Deity, beaming through the interstices of the surrounding clouds, is managed with tenderness and delicacy: the point of time which the painter has chosen is immediately after he has disappeared to the spectators below. In the fore-ground, on the right side, St. Thomas is represented on one knee, and, with hands clasped and lifted up, is still eagerly looking upwards, with an

expression of wonder and adoration. On the other side is St. Peter, in a reclining posture. Towards the middle is St. John, who, with a group of figures, supposed to be the other disciples, is listening to the two men in white, which appeared upon that great occasion. The back-ground is shut up with rocks, and the bottom of the cloudy mass, excepting on one side, where, under the skirts of the low hanging clouds, part of the city of Jerusalem is seen: a long flash of lightning, casting a livid gloom over it, seems to portend its speedy destruction. The side-piece, on the right-hand of this picture, represents the rolling of the stone to close the sepulchre, and the sealing of it in presence of the high-priest. The labour and exertion naturally expressed in the strong muscular men is happily contrasted by the elegant softness of the female figures in the other side-piece, which are the three Marys at the sepulchre.

The Church is adorned with a great number of monuments, some of them highly enriched with Gothic carving.

BATH ABBEY CHURCH,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

FULLER has given the following quaint account of the origin and history of this fabric. "It was begun by Oliver King, bishop of this diocese, in the reign of Henry VII. and the west end most curiously cut and carved with angels climbing up a ladder to heaven: but the bishop died before the finishing thereof. His death obstructed this structure so, that it stood a long time neglected, which gave occasion to one or two to write on the Church wall, with charcoal,

'O Church, I wail thy woful plight!
'Whom *King* nor *Cardinal*, *Clark* nor *Knight*,
'Have yet restored to ancient right.'

Alluding herein to bishop King, who began it, and his four successors in thirty-five years—viz. cardinals Adrian and Wolsey, bishop Clark and bishop Knight, contributing nothing to the effectual finishing thereof. The decay and almost ruin thereof followed, when it felt the hammers which knocked down all abbies. True it is, the commissioners proffered to sell the Church to the townsmen under 500 marks, but the townsmen fearing if they

bought it so cheap, to be thought to cozen the king, so that the purchase might come under the compass of concealed lands, refused the proffer. Hereupon, the glass, iron, bells, and lead, which last amounted alone to 480 tons, provided for the finishing thereof, were sold, and sent over beyond the seas, if a shipwreck (as some report) met them not on the way. For the repairing thereof collections were made all over the land, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, though inconsiderable: either in themselves, or through the corruptions of others, only honest Mr. Billet (whom I take to be the name of him who was designed to be the executor of the will of William Cecil lord Burleigh) disbursed good sums to the repairing thereof, and a stranger, under a feigned name, took the confidence then to play the poet and prophet on this structure.

'Be blithe, fair Kirck, when Hempe is past,
'Thine Olive, that ill winds did blast,
'Shall flourish green for age to last.'

"By Hempe understand Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, king Phillip, and queen Elizabeth. The author, I suspect, had a *twang of the cask*, and being parcel popish, expected the finishing of this Church, at the return of their religion; but his prediction was verified in a better sense, when this Church was finished by James Montague, bishop of this see."

PEMBROKE CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

This noble structure ranks among the most splendid monuments of antiquity in South Wales: it covers the whole of a large mount, which descends in a perpendicular cliff on each side, except towards the town, and is almost encompassed by one of the many winding streams which, fed by some small rivers, penetrate into the country from Milford Haven. The architecture of this fortress is a mixture of the Norman with the early Gothic. The tower commanding the water, the entrance from the town, and the round tower, are the only parts in tolerable preservation: the top of the latter is still covered in with a vaulted stone roof: its height is seventy-five feet; the diameter of the ground floor is twenty-five. It appears to have been divided into four stories: the walls are about fourteen feet thick. There are, besides these, some other fragments of the building worthy of attention. The chapel in particular, though much injured by time, still retains some traces of its architectural proportions. An indifferent apartment in the Castle is exhibited as the birth-place of Henry VII. who is here, with a considerable degree of triumph, styled the conqueror of England.

PEMBROKE CASTLE.

Pembroke Castle is famous in history for the brave defence made by its garrison in favour of Charles I. The town is ancient, but has suffered a decline in proportion as Haverford West has increased in consequence. The buildings near the water-side, and those in the suburbs, are almost generally in a state of great decay: the principal street, which is long and wide, has still a very respectable appearance, though destitute of the air of business, so common in a county town. The produce of the country around is plentiful, which circumstance renders Pembroke a cheap retirement for many families with slender incomes.

LOCH-LEVEN CASTLE,

ROSLINSHIRE.

THE Castle of Loch-leven stands towards the north-west part of the lake, on an island about an acre and three quarters in extent, and is encompassed with a rampart of stone, nearly of a quadrangular form. The principal tower, a kind of square building, stands upon the north wall, very near the north-west corner, and there is a lesser round one at the south-east. The other apartments were arranged along the north wall, between the tower and the north-east corner. A kitchen, supposed to have been built later than the rest of the Castle, stood on the west wall, near the south-west corner; and another building, supposed to have been the chapel, between that and the great tower fronting the south. In the lower part of the square tower is a dungeon, with a well in it. Above the dungeon is a vaulted room, which, from the appearance of the effects of smoke on the jambs of the chimney, seems to have been used as a kitchen. No date or inscription appears on any part of the buildings, excepting only the letters R. D. and M. E. probably the initials of sir Robert Douglass and Margaret Erskine, his wife. The whole circuit of the rampart is 585 feet. It is generally understood that

the roof was taken off the Castle about a century ago; some part of which, particularly that of the round tower, is said to have been repaired by sir William Bruce.

In this place, the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was kept a close prisoner, and suffered, from the 16th June 1567 to the 2d May 1568, all the rigour and miseries of captivity. Those who have seen the ruins of this place, will be pleased with the justness and beauty of the following description:

No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth. No more the glance
Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
And quivers on the undulating wave:
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wint'ry tempests, cold and bleak,
That whistle mournful through the empty halls,
And piece-meal crumble down the towers to dust.

BRUCE.

KELSO,

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

KELSO is a considerable town pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed, on an extensive plain, bounded on every side by rising grounds, clothed with wood, which form a beautiful amphitheatre. The town is built in the Flemish style, with a large square and six streets verging to it as a centre. In the square stands the town-house, with the principal houses and shops. The parish church and episcopal chapel add much to the beauty of the town. The bridge, which was built in 1756, was, a few years since, carried away by a flood: it has since been handsomely rebuilt.

The town of Kelso, viewed from the bridge, exhibits so much of the picturesque and elegant as to excite the admiration of every spectator. Among other interesting objects, appears the majestic ruins of the ancient abbey, Eadnam House, and, at no great distance, the lofty building of Flewrs. In the extreme distance, upon a rising ground to the left, may be seen the ruins of Roxburgh castle. Great part of the abbey of Kelso still remains, and exhibits a venerable monument of that taste for magnificence which prevailed in former times. The

simplicity of this ruin is much destroyed by the addition of an aisle built in the last century, for the accommodation of the family of Roxburgh, when part of the building was used as the parish church. This uncouth modern addition entirely shuts up one large arch and the half of another, besides seven smaller ones above.

The monastery of Kelso was one of the six in Scotland of the order of the Tyronenses. The original foundation was settled at Selkirk, by David I. then earl of Cumberland: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. It was afterwards removed to Roxburgh, and thence to Kelso, where this magnificent pile was erected by king David I. at the persuasion of the bishop of Glasgow and other religious nobles. It has not, like most of the Gothic buildings, any minuteness of ornament, but has a tendency, by its plainness and magnitude, to inspire the mind with an idea of the grand and sublime, rather than the pleasing and beautiful.

The abbacy at present belongs to the duke of Roxburgh, whose ancestor, sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, obtained it from king James VI. in the year 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis earl of Bothwell, admiral of Scotland.

ST. ANDREWS,

FIFESHIRE,

Is an ancient royal borough, once the metropolis of Scotland, an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish university. It is about a mile in circuit, pleasantly situated on a bay, into which the rivers Eden and Kenlowie empty themselves. It was erected into a royal borough by David II. and the confirmation of their privileges, by a charter from Malcolm II. is still preserved in the town-house. Here are also kept the silver keys of the city. The university was founded in 1411, by bishop Wardlaw. It consists of two colleges, viz. the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; and the New, or St. Mary's college.

The retired situation of St. Andrews, its distance from all places of fashionable resort, and, above all, the celebrity of the university, as a school of morals and philosophy, renders it, perhaps, the most eligible place of education for students which Scotland affords. The ruins of the ancient religious establishments give some idea of the former magnificence of this ancient city. The walls of St. Rule's chapel, and the square tower, still remain. The Augustine priory, founded in 1122, by Alexander I. and endowed with great revenues and

extensive dependencies, still exhibits proofs of its ancient grandeur. Part of the priors and sub-priors houses yet remain. Adjoining to the priory, are the ruins of the cathedral, which was demolished by a mob, inflamed by one of John Knox's sermons. Both towers at the east end are still standing.

On the north side of the town, on a rock, overlooking the sea, are the ruins of a castle, built by bishop Trail in 1401; and afterwards the residence of cardinal Beaton, or Bethune, who was murdered here by Leslv and others. The entrance is still entire; and the window is shewn, from which the cardinal witnessed the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on a spot beneath. From the castle, westward, there anciently ran a street, called the Swallow Street, said to be the residence of the merchants: it is now a public walk. There are three principal streets running nearly from west to east. On the south side of the south street is the much-admired ruin of a chapel, belonging to a convent of Grey Friars: the roof is a continuation of the walls formed into a Gothic arch. Within the boundaries of this convent is the public grammar school and schoolhouse. At the west end of the north street was a convent of Black Friars, of which nothing now remains but a part of the garden walls.

CLIFFORD CASTLE,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Clifford Castle, though considerably dilapidated, exhibits some majestic remains, which crown a bold hill, towering above the river Wye. This fortress was erected by William Fitzosborn, first earl of Huntington. It was afterwards held by Ralph de Todeny, and again by Walter, the son of Richard Punt, or Ponce, whose surname was De Clifford, and from him the noble family of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, are originally descended. This manor, however, did not long continue in the family, though the younger branches of it flourished in other places. It appears that in the reign of Edward I. John Giffard was in possession, having obtained it by marrying the heiress of Walter Giffard, grandson of Walter de Clifford, abovementioned. At this place was born the celebrated Rosomond, who was the daughter of the last-named Walter de Clifford. She was educated at Godstow nunnery, the religious houses being then the only places of education for young ladies of rank and distinction. Here she was first seen by Henry II. who became violently enamoured, declared his passion, and triumphed over her honour. The king's attachment coming to the knowledge

of his consort, queen Elenor, to avoid the consequences of her jealousy, he caused a curious building to be erected at Woodstock, with arches and winding walls, into whose secret apartments it was impossible for any stranger to penetrate. "An house (according to Stowe) of wonderful workmanship, so that no man or woman could come to her but he that was instructed of the king. The house was named Labyrinthus, or Dædalus work; was wrought like unto a knot in a garden, called a maze." Here this paragon of beauty remained in security for several years, and was frequently visited by the enamoured monarch; but having occasion to leave the kingdom, he entrusted his mistress to the care of a noble knight, whose assiduity was insufficient to secure his lovely charge from the vindictive queen, who had long endeavoured to discover her retreat. It is said that the jealous Elenor perceived her one day sitting at the entrance of her dwelling: alarmed at the approach of the queen, she retired with precipitation, and, in her confusion, let fall a ball of silk, which, entangling with her drapery, unwound itself as she went, and left her rival in possession of the fatal clue.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Hoare for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1.1810.

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Stalls in the Chapel St. Mary's Hospital.

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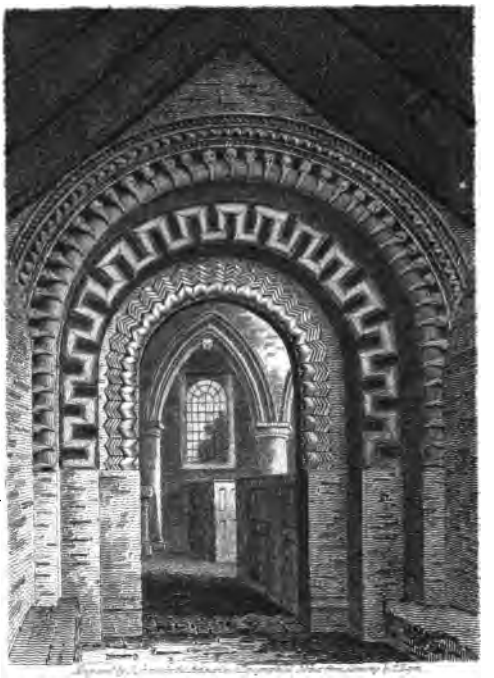
Rason Bridge Lincolnshire

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1.1810.



Lodge St. Peter's Church Passy, Lincolnshire.

Pub. Feb. 1st 1816 by Wm. Clark New Bond Street, Copper Plate Printed by Mannixalis.

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Engraved by [illegible] and Lithographed [illegible] from a Drawing by [illegible]

Aberdeen.

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Part of Ludlow Castle, Salop.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond S.t & J. Carpenter Old Bond S.t March 22 1810.

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Bletsoe, Bedfordshire.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER,

SUSSEX.

THIS Hospital is situated in the north-east quarter of the city of Chichester: it was originally a nunnery, and was founded by William, the fifth dean of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity in that city, about the year 1173, or 1174. It is not possible to discover at what period, or on what occasion, it was converted into an Hospital for indigent persons.

Early in the thirteenth century the parish church of St. Peter having become ruinous, Ralph Neville, who was at that time bishop of Chichester and lord chancellor of England, procured that the parishioners (who could not have been very numerous, since there were only two or three houses in the parish) should have the right of hearing divine service in the chapel of the Hospital, and of having other spiritual assistance they required, administered to them by its chaplain.

In the year 1407 there occurs an episcopal mandate for the consecration of the chapel attached to the Hospital; and by the style of its architecture the chapel must have been re-edified about this time.

The following curious document, which bears date the 10th of October 1447, is a collation to the Hospital, on

the resignation of the then warden, John Crowcher, dean of Chichester; it is written in Latin, and, translated, runs thus:—

"Form of collation to the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary, made before sir John Goswell, vicar in the quire of Chichester, in the month and year underwritten.

"To all the sons of Holy Church to whom these presents shall come; John Clounham, precentor of the cathedral church of Chichester, and president and chaplain of the same place, salvation in the Saviour of all. Be it known unto all by these presents, that we have committed to sir John Goswell, chaplain, the administration and guardianship of the house or Hospital of the poor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, now vacant by the resignation of the very reverend man master John Crowcher, dean of the cathedral church of Chichester, and fully and rightfully belonging to our collation, and have conferred the guardianship of the charity, in which collation of his admission, under the same context, the said sir John yielded to us accustomed and canonical obedience, and also made corporal oath faithfully to administer the goods of the said house or Hospital, and to give a faithful account of his administration yearly, whilst he shall there continue; and not to alienate the lands, houses, or revenues of the said house or Hospital; and not to admit, moreover, any brethren or sisters into the said house or Hospital, without the requisite consent of the dean and chapter first had and obtained, according

to the form of a certain statute of ours: and also to make and faithfully to exhibit to the said dean and chapter, or their deputies by them assigned, whensoever it shall seem fitting and expedient for the good of the said Hospital, an inventory of all the reliques, books, vestments, jewels, and fruits, in-coming and revenues of the Hospital. These, and all other charges belonging or which ought to belong to the same Hospital, according to the foundation and statutes of the said Hospital, he also swore faithfully to execute and observe with effect. In testimony of which we have to these presents affixed our common seal. Given in our chapter-house, October the tenth, one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven."

In July 1543 the then dean appointed John Worthcall as master. William Overton occurs in an act as warden of the Hospital in the eighteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, on the 30th day of December, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of that queen. Kitson, the warden, surrendered the charters of the foundation to her majesty, that she might, by renewing them, render the Hospital secure from the statutes which passed under Henry, for the dissolution of religious houses; and, in the February of the ensuing year, the charters were confirmed by the queen.

The buildings of the Hospital, in their present state, consist of a spacious refectory, adjoining to which, on either side, are the apartments of the brethren and sisters, and at its east end the chapel, which is large and

not inelegant; in it there are stalls for the members, and near the altar a very fine piscina, with the stalls, for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. Before the year 1770, morning service only was performed in this chapel, but subsequent benefactors have so increased the income of the chaplain, that morning and evening service are now daily performed in it. The present members are six poor women and two poor men, five of whom have a weekly allowance, with a provision of fire-wood yearly, together with a share of the fines, as they fall; the other three have only house-room and the rent of the Hospital garden.

The affairs of the Hospital have, from its foundation, been under the management of the dean and chapter of Chichester; the very reverend the dean is the present warden.

RASEN BRIDGE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THERE are three villages named Rasen, nearly adjoining each other, and situated upon the Rase, a small stream, from which they derive their names, and whose source is in the adjoining parish of Tealby; after giving motion to several paper and corn mills, it falls into the Ancholm at a very ancient stone bridge, called Bishop Briggs (Bishop Bridge), about ten miles from its commencement. This Bridge was probably erected by one of the bishops of Lincoln, who, it is supposed, held the demesne lands belonging to the neighbouring village of Bishop Norton; two others, over the same stream, are doubtless of equal antiquity, being exactly of corresponding architecture, and similar workmanship throughout; but, in particular, with regard to the vaulting of the arches; the curious materials for the whole was evidently the production of the same quarry; this is a kind of hard sand-stone, containing strata of various marine shells; those of the oyster the most numerous, some of which are uncommonly large. One of these antique structures is over the Rase at West Rasen, but that which is the most picturesque, and represented in the accompanying Print, stands across the same rivulet, nearly in the centre of

the middle village. The church at Market Rasen is of the same material, but contains little to attract the eye of the antiquary. The living, a vicarage, is in the gift of the crown, and the vicar is entitled, amongst other things, to the tythe of ale.

Here is a free school for the instruction of a certain number of boys; the endowment is about £18 yearly, exclusive of a school-house.

Sir George St. Paul, of Snarford, near this place, by his will, dated 13th of October 1612, gave £40 yearly for ever out of certain lands in the county of Lincoln for the maintenance of eight poor men, and also £100 to build an hospital in Market Rasen for their residence, and left that work to be performed by dame lady Frances St. Paul, afterwards countess of Warwick, who, a few years subsequent, carried the design into execution; she also, at her own cost, furnished four outward rooms and four inward rooms with necessaries proper for its inhabitants, and an upper chamber for such as might be ill, together with another upper room furnished with desks, tables, and chairs, and put certain books therein, causing the same to be chained with iron chains, to remain for the use of the minister and schoolmaster of the parish. The original almshouse is yet standing.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MIDDLE RASEN,

LINCOLNSHIRE,

Is a considerable village, standing about a mile westward of Market Rasen, and nearly a like distance from West Rasen. It is divided into two parishes, distinguished by the different appellations of Tupholm and Drax, each of which has its own church: the former, dedicated to St. Peter, is a good building, with a beautiful Norman entrance on the south, recently cleaned and protected from the weather by the rev. John Robinson, the present vicar, who deserves much praise for his endeavours to preserve this beautiful piece of ancient architecture. It is circular, ornamented with zigzag, nailhead, and other mouldings, and a beautiful embattled frieze. The church is small, and consists of an embattled tower at the west end, a nave, and chancel, without aisles, though it is evident there has been one on the north side, as the pillars and pointed separating arches yet stand in relief from the wall. The chancel is divided from the nave by some elegant screen-work beneath a pointed arch, supported by Norman circular pillars, perhaps coeval with the south doorway: the east window is regularly pointed, and filled with good tracery; the others, excepting those that have suffered from modern

innovations, have triangular heads. Two stones lie in the chancel, with mutilated legends, and against the north wall is a small but well-executed modern monument, to the memory of J. Dixon, esq. his wife Leoticia, and three children.

Both the prior and convent of Drax, and the abbot and convent of Tupholm, in Lincolnshire, laying claim to the appropriation of the church of St. Peter, a contest ensued about the tithes of corn and hay, arising out of six oxgangs and a half of land called Germayn Land, and the fee of John Paganal, within the limits of the tithing of this parish; but they agreed that two parts of the tithe of Germayn Land shall be paid to the abbot and convent of Tupholm, and that the prior and canons of Drax should have a third thereof.

From this decision, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the two churches, as well as parishes, obtained those names, which they have kept from that time to the present period.

CROSS AT ABERDEEN,

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN is a populous and trading city, of considerable magnitude, situated in the north of Scotland, about 120 miles from Edinburgh.

The market-place is a large oblong square: on its north side is the town-house, with a handsome spire, and adjoining to the town-house is the Tolbooth, a square tower, 120 feet high; also surmounted by a spire. Since the year 1800, several new streets have been opened by act of parliament, facilitating the approach to the town in every direction: they are built over other streets, on arches.

The grammar school is a low building: the appointments are for a rector and three teachers, who are liberally supported. The number of charitable institutions are considerable: the chief of them are, the poor-house, lady Drum's hospital for old unmarried women, and Gordon's hospital, founded in 1733. The infirmary, a large plain building, is supported by voluntary subscription, collections, and donations. The number of patients annually relieved is about 900.

A little east of the city, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell, are the barracks,

erected in 1799: they are capable of accommodating about 600 men. Religious establishments have been numerous here, but only four of them are particularly noticed in history: 1st, a convent of Mathurines, of the order of the Trinity, founded by king William the Lyon—2d, the Black Fryars monastery, founded by Alexander II.—3d, the Observantine priory, founded by the citizens of Aberdeen and other private persons—4th, the Carmelite, or White Fryars monastery, founded in 1350 by Philip de Arbuthnot.

Near the centre of the city is a handsome Cross, the most complete of the kind in Scotland; it is an octangular stone building, ornamented with bas-relievos of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI.: it has a Corinthian column in the centre, upon which is a unicorn.

LUDLOW CASTLE,

SALOP.

SEVERAL views of this Castle have already been given in the Fifth Volume of this Work; but as almost every day witnesses some fresh dilapidation, committed for the purpose of selling the materials, and the present View exhibiting some of the internal parts which have not before been represented, it may be considered worthy of preservation.

The situation of Ludlow Castle is very beautiful and interesting; the country round is pleasant, very fertile, and populous. It stands in the north-west angle of the town of Ludlow, considerably elevated on a rock which, towards the west, is washed by the river.

The town of Ludlow was called by the Welsh, Dinan and Lhystwasoc, i. e. the Prince's Palace, probably from the Castle. It stands at the confluence of the Temd and Corve; was fortified with walls and towers, and had seven gates, also a handsome church, with a considerable portion of ancient painted glass. It is a corporation, governed by bailiffs and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament.

Ludlow was the place where the court for the marshes of Wales was held: it was first instituted by Henry VIII.

for the convenience of the Welsh and the inhabitants of the neighbouring country. It consisted of a lord president, several counsellors, a secretary, an attorney, solicitor, and four justices of the counties of Wales. The sittings were at the Castle; but the court, becoming a great grievance to the people, was dissolved by an act of parliament in the first year after the revolution.

BLETSOE,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bletsoe is a small village, about six miles north-west from Bedford, on the road to Higham Ferrers. The ancient manor-house is said to have been the birth-place of Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, and the place where her mother, the duchess of Somerset, resided in great state. This is confirmed by an epitaph which existed in the village church, on the tomb of Ralph Lannoy, describing him as cofferer and keeper of the wardrobe to the most noble Margaret duchess of Somerset. Some mutilated walls of the ancient building are yet standing upon the borders of the moat that surrounds the site, and the vicinity appears, by ravines and raised works, to have been the scene of military operations. The present building is now occupied by a farmer: it was erected probably about the time of queen Elizabeth, and forms one side of a quadrangle, the greater part having been taken down long since. The interior contains many noble rooms closely panneled, having chimney places finely carved, which are still in excellent preservation. The manor of Bletsoe, at the time of the survey, was in the possession of Hugh de Beauchamp; it came afterwards to the family of Patshull. In 1327,

John de Patshull obtained the king's licence for embattling his manor at Bletsoe; and, in 1344, he was summoned to parliament as a baron. Sir Roger de Beauchamp became possessed of this estate by marriage, and was summoned to parliament in 1373, as baron Beauchamp of Bletsoe. Margaret, his grand-daughter, married sir Oliver St. John, a descendant of the ancient family of St. John, of Basing; her second husband was John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, the wife of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII.

The estate is now the property of Henry Beauchamp, lord St. John.